Sons, Go Forward When We Die! And Our Sons' Sons Too, For Greater East Asia

Nippon Times

Crush America and Britain! Enemy of Asia, Enemy of Order, Enemy of Peace

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BURMESE SKIES HELD SECURELY BY OUR AIRMEN

Torrential Daily Downpours Put Temporary Stop to Decisive Air Fighting

DRAWBACKS SEEN FOR FOE

Japanese Fighters Admitted Superior in Spirit, Training, Management and Operation

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA. —Due to the torrential daily rainfall brought by the advent of the rainy season no air activity is seen throughout the area here, including the Indo-Burmese border and eastern India, which used to be, together with the Solomons and the New Guinea area, one of the decisive air battle arenas of Japan versus America and Britain.

No fighters, no bombers tear across the skies disturbing the quiet with their roars, and an ominous silence prevails all through the area which a while ago was filled with intense action.

The Japanese operations to destroy the enemy's air strength in eastern India, which began with the assault on the Tinsukia airfields on October 25, last year, as the first step completely smashed the enemy's first-line air bases along the border such as Ramu, Cox's Bazaar, Dobari, and Chittagong. Following that the Japanese Air units hit the enemy's secondline bases such as Feni and Akola, and further, the airfields around Calcutta. Not only were each of these air bases demolished one after the other; the American air bases at Kunming and Yunnanyi too were blasted to impotency by Japanese bombing raids.

Worked Feverishly

Dealt a continuous string of heavy losses, Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the American Air Forces in India and China, and Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the American Air Force in China, flew to America, where they worked feverishly to gain replacement planes. Now, they are moving frantically to put themselves in order, making use of the rainy season.

The British-American air forces operating furtively in the area east of the Assansol and Calcutta districts had only about 200 planes, including both fighters and bombers, at the end of the Burma campaign. The British-American air forces, however, desperate in trying to defend India, worked frantically to increase their strength through air and sea transportation, with the result the number of planes they have is X times what they had before.

The American Air Forces in India and China at that time under Stilwell, and the American Volunteers in China, were both dissolved with the 10th Air Squadron being set up in India under Major-General Clayton Bissell, and the 14th Air Squadron under Major-General Chennault being set up in China. A change in organization was gradually effected, the number of American made planes also being increased gradually.

Sending New Planes

At the present the bombers consist of mainly Consolidated B-24's and North American B-25's. The Indian air force, outside of a few fighters, is made up of American air forces, revealing clearly that the eastern India front, just like the Pacific front, is one corner in the Japanese-American fight for the control of the air. The enemy, making its mass-production power tell, is sending new planes and replacements in rapid succession and trying to move against the Japanese forces. Crack air units of the Japanese Army, however, tempered steel-solid by continuous, furious, day and night training and using the strategy of appearing and disappearing almost at will, are always maintaining their overwhelming superiority and rendering the enemy's attempts to naught.

Unit Commander X X, who through these operations has served with distinction leading personally his subordinates, and who has experienced directly the fact that no matter if the enemy forces try to defend their bases bringing to bear forces ten and twenty times as great as the Japanese they are absolutely nothing before the furious fighting spirit and god-like technique of the Japanese airmen, stated as follows concerning his experiences:

"In looking over the movement of the enemy sent to this area, it is seen that though the enemy has

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IMPERIAL RESCRIPT OBSERVANCE DAY

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)

The 8th day of the 12th month of the 16th year of Showa.

S. CHINA NAVAL HEAD BACK IN HONGKONG

Returns From Courtesy Visit to Supreme Commander of Japanese Army at Canton

Domei

CANTON, August 7.—The Supreme Commander of the Japanese Naval Forces in South China, who had been visiting here since August 4, returned to Hongkong yesterday morning.

Arriving here in the afternoon of August 4, the Supreme Commander paid a courtesy visit to the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army in South China and attended a dinner banquet given in his honor by the latter.

On August 5 he received the visits of Japanese Consul-General Minoru Ishikawa and of Governor Chen Yao-tzu of Kwangtung Province. Later on he inspected the Chinese auxiliary naval port here where he gave a word of encouragement to the officers and men of the new Chinese Navy. On the same day he gave an interview to the press.

On August 6 he was guest of honor at a luncheon given by Governor Chen Yao-tzu and spent the afternoon conversing with various persons.

Having thus completed the purpose of his present visit, he returned to Hongkong yesterday morning.

P.I. GIRLS TURNING FARMERS

22 Enrol in Agriculture Course of Philippines University

Domei

MANILA, August 6.—Twenty-two girls are included among the 184 agriculture students enrolled in the first semester of the current year in the College of Agriculture of the University of Philippines in Los Banos, Laguna Province, which opened recently, according to school authorities.

It is understood the number of girls taking farming course is the largest ever recorded, the authorities declaring this is eminent proof that Filipinos are showing great enthusiasm in agriculture even among the women and predict self-sufficiency in farming products is assured.

BIG CASUALTIES HIT SOVIETS ON E. FRONT

580,000 Men Killed in One Month—Losses at Orel, Bielgorod Heavy

Domei

BERLIN, August 6.—The Soviet forces suffered the loss of 580,000 troops during the month beginning July 5 and ending yesterday at the Eastern Front, German military quarters disclosed today.

The staggering casualties suffered by the Red forces at the Orel-Bielgorod front constitute the loss of 60 brigades of tank units, and 50 divisions of special-trained sharpshooters.

Furthermore, fatal blows were dealt to 45 Red sharpshooter divisions and 25 tank brigades.

At the cost of tremendous sacrifices, the Soviet forces were only able to grasp a small territory which has absolutely no military significance.

Southern Front Active

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 6.—With the commencement of new vigorous and lightning activities at the Orel-Bielgorod sectors, the war situation along the Southern Front has been plunged into a grave phase.

With signs of the German forces at the Orel front retreating, the Red forces were seized by the hopes of repeating a second "Leningrad Debacle" but their dreams were shortlived as the retreat turned out to be only a clever German stratagem.

The Red offensive in the Orel sector was thought to be merely an "ironing-out campaign" of the conspicuous protrusion in the German line, but it is now confirmedly learned that the Soviet forces were directly contemplating on the recapture of Briansk.

The Soviet forces are closing upon Briansk from the southwest and northwest of Orel in a doubling attack which is being executed in a perfect scissor-formation. On the other hand, the German forces have solidly fixed themselves in a spearhead-shaped line along the Orel-Briansk Railway to check the Soviet advance.

In the Bielgorod sector, the Red forces have started a vigorous drive toward Kharkov. A fierce fighting ensued between the Red Army and the German forces holding a certain

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SUBHAS C. BOSE VISITS RANGOON; GIVEN OVATION

Meeting Held on July 30 Honoring President of Indian Independence League

3,000 INDIANS ATTEND

Adopt Oath 'Gaining Freedom By Sacrifice of Blood'—Nethaji Makes Address

Domei

RANGOON, August 7.—The Burma branch of the Indian Independence League took the arrival in Rangoon of Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the League, as an occasion for holding a general mass meeting here of Indians from 5 p.m. on July 30.

Attended by over 3,000 Indians including representatives of the branches of the Indian Independence League throughout Burma, the meeting adopted an oath of "Gaining independence by sacrifice of blood."

Welcomed by the attendants with enthusiastic hand-clapping, Mr. Bose entered the meeting place and proceeded directly to the flag pole in the center, where he raised the tricolored flag of India amidst the singing of the Indian national anthem. Shouts of "Inguilab Zindabad" meaning "Long Live Revolution" burst forth from the crowd as the expression of their burning love for their country.

Following an opening address by Karim Gani, Chairman of the Burma Branch Committee of the League, Mr. Bose stood up on the platform and delivered an inspiring speech for about an hour.

Burma's Support Hailed

Domei

RANGOON, August 7.—With the new independent state of Burma expected to give the fullest support, the Indian National Army will be able to fight without any concern as to the situation in the rear, Subhas Chandra Bose, militant leader of the Indian independence movement, said in a statement he made here prior to his departure on August 4.

Mr. Bose arrived here on July 29 and left on August 4. In the interval he visited various Japanese, Burmese and Indian institutions and made a careful study of the Indian independence movement in Burma. In regard to the achievement of independence by Burma, he said:

"There can be no question that the independence of Burma has a close bearing on the independence of India for which we are now working. Burma at one time was an Indian province and stood side by side with us for the common cause. Even after she separated from India, she maintained close contact with India and brisk intercourse has been kept up in various fields.

"Many Indians know how the Burmese were groaning under the British yoke as an enslaved people and such Indians feel that the freedom from British tyranny and the glorious independence secured by the Burmese are something that touches them very deeply, something which gives them confidence in their cause beyond words.

"They also expect the now independent Burmese to extend them a strong hand of support, so that the Indian National Army may fight until the brutal British are over-

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REICH PLEDGES FULL SUPPORT FOR BADOGLIO

German Representatives at Rome Cabinet Meeting Affirm Intention of Hitler

MOOT SICILIAN SITUATION

Policy of Continuing Current Fight With Redoubled Vigor Believed Reaffirmed

The German representatives who participated in the Italian Cabinet meeting on August 5 on invitation by Prime Minister Marshal Pietro Badoglio are said to have affirmed the intention of the Reich to give unstinted support to Italy in the prosecution of the war, according to information received in Berlin from Rome and relayed to the Yomiuri-Hochi under date of August 6.

The Badoglio Cabinet meeting discussed the policies of the new Government in justice, public finance, culture and agriculture and decided on improvements on the political fabric and policy of a Fascist nature.

Take Part in Talks

The German military representatives stationed in Italy, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and General Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the German High Command and Chief-of-Staff of the Fuehrer's Headquarters, took part in the Cabinet discussions on invitation by the Italian Government when they had already been in progress. The Italian Cabinet and the German representatives exchanged views on the Sicilian front, the general political situation in Italy and the military and diplomatic problems facing the Axis.

In the course of the meeting, the Italians are understood to have asked for all-out support of Germany for the prosecution of the war and the Germans replied that unstinted support would be accorded Italy.

Thus the Italian policy of continuing the war with redoubled vigor is believed to have been reaffirmed. The discussions are reported to have progressed smoothly and arrived, on the whole, at results sought by the Germans except on a few minor points.

Dissolution Confirmed

Domei

ROME, August 6.—The dissolution of the Fascist Party was legally confirmed with the promulgation of Article 13 of the Decree of August 2 in the Official Gazette published today.

The provisions of the article follow:

(1) The Fascist Party is hereby declared non-existent. The University Fascista (G.U.F.) and the Women Fascista (T.A.N.) are hereby dissolved.

(2) The term Duce (head of the Government) hitherto used in laws and ordinances shall be replaced by the term Prime Minister of the Government.

(3) The social welfare institutions of the party shall be taken over by the city, town or village.

(4) The Italian Olympic Committee, Labor Organization (O.N.D.) and other machinery shall be placed under the direct jurisdiction of the Cabinet. The Littolio Boy Scouts shall be placed partly under the jurisdiction of the War Ministry and partly under that of the Education Ministry in accordance

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Today's Press Comments

Sunday, August 8, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Reservists' Congress

YOMIURI-HOCHI—On the second day after the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain was granted the Japanese nation, that is on December 10, 1941, the Imperial Reservists' Association held a grand meeting and today, on the occasion of the monthly Imperial Rescript Observance Day, the same organization meets throughout the country to reaffirm the resolution of the reservists to consolidate the home front in the decisive war we are now fighting.

It is recalled that on May 26, 1924, when President Calvin Coolidge signed the anti-Japanese immigration law, the Tokyo Reservists' Association met in the compounds of the Yasukuni Shrine and passed a resolution to surmount the unprecedented difficulties facing the nation. The late Lieutenant-General Bunjiro Horiuchi at this meeting said that Japan was like a ship which had been sunk by the impudent United States. It would take grit of an unusual order to refloat the humiliated ship. Now we must be patient until our strength grows sufficiently to face the arrogant Americans as during the years preceding the Russo-Japanese War.

For nearly 20 years since then we were patient and, our patience exhausted, we have struck. Face to face with a momentous situation the reservists again meet to renew their pledge of overcoming national difficulties with redoubled vigor.

NAVY SEAPLANES BLAST ENEMY'S INSTALLATIONS ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND

Heavy Damage Inflicted In Assaults Made on Thursday Night

HOSTILE RAID FOILED

Our Ground Units Shoot Down 8 of 127 Planes Attacking Ysabel Base

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, August 7.—A unit of the Imperial Navy seaplanes that have been relentlessly engaged in bombing, patrolling and reconnoitering the enemy in the Solomons, on Thursday night blasted the enemy positions in New Georgia and Robiana Islands, inflicting heavy damage.

All Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

The Japanese seaplanes first bombed the enemy positions at Rice Anchorage and Enogai Inlet, both in the northwestern portion of New Guinea Island, and thence continued to Robiana Island and blasted the enemy installations there.

The assault on Robiana Island was particularly painful to the enemy because the island is its foremost base in its offensive against the Japanese Forces in Munda.

8 Planes Downed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, August 7.—Japanese anti-aircraft ground units shot down eight of a powerful formation of 127 enemy bomber and fighter planes that raided Ysabel Island yesterday. The remainder of the enemy planes fled before the furious fire of the Japanese ground units.

The enemy formation included Boeing B-17, Consolidated B-24, and North American B-25 bombers and Curtiss P-43 and Grumman fighters.

Newshawk Is Eye-Witness Of Air Duel Over Hengyang

Thrilling Account Given of July 30 Raid on Enemy Airfield—Scribe Accompanies Lieutenant Ono In His Plane—Snaps Diving P-40

By YASUICHI MASUI
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA.—In the July 30 raid on Hengyang, I was allowed to ride in the plane commanded by Lieutenant Fumio Ono. It was 11:15 a.m. when our huge formation of fighters and bombers came over Hengyang. The moment the planes unloaded their bombs on the Hengyang airfield's auxiliary runways, enemy fighters, Curtiss P-40's of the American Air Force in China, which until that time were hidden in the clouds, came to attack us. I learned later that there were eight of them.

The P-40's made for us persistently from the right. The plane I was on was on the extreme right flank of our formation so I was able to see wonderfully well the furious attack of the enemy fighters. The first P-40 I saw came at us from above, to the right, and dived left, crossing our plane's nose. Right behind it came one of our fighters like a silver streak. Below me, above me, and to the rear, the gunners blasted away with their guns, the machine-gun and cannon fire sending shudders up and down the plane. I sat where I was, petrified, with the oxygen pipe in my mouth.

The next P-40 came from the right front and passed under our plane horizontally. I found out later that that P-40 had its tail shot off by our rear-lower gunner, Corporal Hiroshi Masui, and that it went into a spin with thick black smoke spurting out from it. The third P-40 appeared suddenly from below to the left and went diagonally across our nose and up to the right. Then suddenly about 30 meters off it banked, turned, and with a terrific burst of speed went into a dive. One of our fighters of course immediately pursued it in attack.

Saw White Star

When it banked and turned right before my eyes I saw the very impressionable white star on blue marked clearly on the dark blue paint. What was strange was that that P-40 only had the star mark on its left wing. I was sitting right behind Lieutenant Ono, the pilot, with my camera gripped tightly in my hands. The moment the white star mark flashed big and bright before us I unconsciously clicked my camera at 1/100. I remember that I felt a slight shaking at that time.

I developed the film after our return and found the P-40 at the moment of turn on the film, but in a very small size. When I took the picture the plane was filling the finder so I had thought that the plane would appear much bigger on the film. With the result proving not so, I felt once again the great speed at which planes fly. Between the time my eyes saw the plane and the time my finger pushed down the shutter the plane had sped away at a terrific spead. The big back on the picture's left was Lieutenant Ono's. Way in front through the windshield can be seen one banking P-40. Enlarged I found that you could see slightly the star on its left wing.

According to Corporal Masui, that P-40 attacked our plane from below, and when he began firing at it, turned at about 600 meters and tore into the center of our formation. There it attacked the plane of Captain Shigeyoshi Sato. Captain Sato's plane sustained four cannon and five or six machine-gun hits but no one was hurt.

HUGE GAINS MADE BY ARMY IN HONAN

Japanese Also Rout Foe In Mengchiang Front

Domei

KAIFENG, August 7.—Composite war results of the Japanese Forces in their operation in Honan Province during July follow:

Number of engagements 101; enemy troops engaged 36,910, dead bodies left by the enemy 126; enemy war prisoners 504; and war trophies captured consisting of 15 rifles, and others.

Domei

TATUNG, August 6.—Composite war results scored by Japanese Forces over the eighth Communist Route Army wriggling in steep mountain recesses of central part of Mengchiang during July follow:

261 dead bodies left by the enemy; 70 taken prisoners 30 enemy military facilities destroyed, and many war trophies seized.

Kishi Given China Post

Iichi Kishi, Chief of the Archives and Documents Section in the Foreign Office, was appointed Counselor of the Japanese Embassy in Nanking on Saturday. Mr. Kishi on his arrival at his new post will take charge of business which was formerly conducted by the late Masaomi Yoshitomi, Chief of the Information Department of the Embassy in Nanking.

Catholic Church Unaffected

BERLIN.—The life of the Catholic Church and its organizations in Germany have not been affected by the war. According to the Church Year Book of 1943 just published by the Catholic Church, there are more than 10,000 monasteries and monastic buildings in Greater Germany, not including the districts of the upper and lower Danube.

INDIANS TO OBSERVE MAHATMA'S ARREST

Demonstration in Asia Slated August 15

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, August 7.—August 9 is the first anniversary of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi by the British authorities in India.

The Indian Independence League decided to postpone its commemorative function to August 15 when it will carry out large-scale demonstrations for independence of India and intensifying anti-British movement. All the branches of the League in East Asia were notified of this decision by its President, Subhas Chandra Bose.

Aliens in Mexico Affected

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 6.—President General Manuel Avila Camacho of Mexico signed a bill prohibiting aliens from holding real estates in Mexico, it is reported from Mexico City.

Turkey Leases German Cars

ISTANBUL.—The Turkish Railways have leased 400 German freight cars to overcome transport difficulties, which have arisen as a result of German-Turkish commercial traffic. These German freight cars will be operated on Turkish rails.

98,000,000 Starving in India

LISBON.—Ninety-eight million people in British India are starving while millions more are under-fed, declares the current issue of the American news weekly Time in a report on the food situation in India. At the beginning of the monsoon period, so the magazine says, thousands of people lined up outside grocery stores while whole families besieged bakery shops and settled down there.

YAHAGI SPEAKS IN OSAKA

Attends Meeting of Current Situation Study Society

Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, attended the Osaka Current Situation Study Society on Saturday when he addressed about 25 financial leaders of that city. Later, he gave an interview to a group of newspapermen.

After visiting Kobe, Major-General Yahagi is expected to return to Tokyo on Sunday.

VANDEGRIPP AT FRONT

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 6.—Lieutenant-General Alexander Vandegripp, who commanded the American army in the landing operations on Guadalcanal, has returned to the southwestern Pacific front as the commander of the First Marine Force and has taken a post at the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in the southwestern Pacific, reports from Washington disclose.

It is recalled that Vandegripp had returned to America after the landing operations. At that time he was a major-general, but recently was promoted to lieutenant-general.

Laurel Appears at Meet

Domei

MANILA, August 7.—Dr Jose P Laurel, Chairman of the Philippine Independence Preparatory Committee, who was wounded by a terrorist on June 5, appeared at the headquarters of the Committee for the first time at 9 a.m. on Saturday.

Overcomes Oil Shortage

BUENOS AIRES.—The Argentine Government has released 500,000 tons of linseed for the manufacture of oil which will be used for heating purposes. The state petroleum company will control the sale of this oil.

IMPORT OF DEFENSE AT HOME STRESSED

General Inouye in Broadcast Exhorts Reservists of Duty to State

General Ikutaro Inouye, President of the Imperial Reservists' Association, urged the 100,000,000 people of the Empire to see that they are shot through with the spirit of the nonviolability of the Land of Gods in a broadcast address he delivered Saturday evening.

His subject was the significance of the Grand Meetings of Imperial Reservists which will be held throughout the Empire on Imperial Rescript Observance Day today.

The gist of General Inouye's address follows:

"The enemies, America and Britain, using material power which is their sole hope, fall to grappling with us in a general counter-offensive action, and there is something about their spirit that forbids us to look on them with a scorn.

Must See Victory

"The thing we have to do is this. We have to hold fast to our conviction of sure victory and forge ahead in a stately fashion, with our eyes on a final victory in the holy war. A full display of the great strength of our country, which moves with the Imperial Family as the center, becomes a possibility when the 100,000,000 people of the Empire, keenly aware of the basic principle of the national structure, give their all to the Imperial Family and bring their concentrated total strength into play in preoccupying themselves with victory and press forward for it.

"It is the power of the spirit of merging one self in the Emperor that outdoes strikingly the tremendous material strength of America and Britain. From this, as I am convinced, arises our conviction of sure victory as subjects of the Empire.

"The purpose of the War of Greater East Asia is clearly and unmistakably set forth in the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain. 'We are fighting with America and Britain, which are vainglorious enough to believe that they are the strongest in the world, putting all our national strength into the struggle, and staking our all as a nation on the issue of it, and this for the self-existence of the Empire, and as a matter of self-defense, and with the idea of setting the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia free. Was there any State or race in history that went to war with an idea as lofty and grand as that which prompted the Empire to take the field against America and Britain? The hallowed spirits of the Imperial Ancestors are above, witnessing us. Nothing could be more certain than that a final victory will be ours.

"When we look at the historical facts of the past 3,000 years and particularly at the thought of the glorious tradition of the Army and Navy which is one of invincibility, we find the profound feeling come upon us that ours is a grave and heavy responsibility. Conviction of sure victory is a power. It is not to be a mere idea. One who has faith in oneself and fights resolutely always emerges victorious from the struggle. America and Britain are formidable enemies. We never can hope to win a final victory unless the 100,000,000 people get themselves shot through with the spirit of devotion in service to the State and, get the total strength of the State concentrated on the one purpose of winning the war, and exert themselves toward the enhancement of the nation's war power.

Boosting Material Power

"It is an important thing that the material war power of the State should be increased and strengthened. But material fighting power, however strong, alone will not win the war. The important factor in the smashing of the formidable foes, America and Britain, will be the fighting power of men. The personal quality, the training, and the direction, soldiership, and seamanship of soldiers, sailors, and leaders constitute a by far more important factor than material fighting power does. I want to drive home to the public mind that there is the greatest factor in a victorious issue of the struggle at work where these elements get coordinated positively and effectively under a condition of strong national unity.

"The Imperial Reservists' Association considers it its primary function to give training in the spirit of the soldier and sailor and extend the military capacity. Thus it is exerting itself to advance the war power of the Army and Navy. It has constituted itself the reserve of the war power of the services whose outer block it is.

"The members of our association are more urgently required to cultivate themselves and improve their discipline than they are today. I have an earnest hope that the members, whether they are soldiers and sailors or leaders, will complete both material and mental preparations for such warlike activities as their functions make them suit and see that they are in a position to join the colors with a firm conviction of sure victory the moment they have received the Imperial command.

"In event the enemy should make a surprise attack or attempt a landing, even the general residents would burn with the spirit of the non-violability of the Land of Gods and carry out measures of self-defense resolutely, a thing proper for them to do as the subject of the Empire with their intense patriotism.

"In order to be able to cooperate with the fighting services in the defense of the land of the Empire in special areas, the Imperial Reservists' Association has got to train the members systematically under orders from the authorities so that they may be equal to the occasions of any state of affairs that may develop. It has to leave nothing undone to get a full demonstration of its real power in the defense of the land as the central organization of the nation.

"The members of the Association have to try to benefit by their past experience of warfare and get the spirit of the soldier and sailor in which they have trained embodied in themselves in their places of work or in their everyday lives. They have to lead the others in the practice of things the subjects of the Empire have got to do nowadays, thereby setting examples for the rest of the people to follow, and they have in this way to perform their functions as members of the central organization of the nation.

"The spirit of the officers and men in the front line who exert themselves physically and mentally and who delight to embody the immutable principle of justice in themselves must be the spirit of the people behind the guns. If the members of the association unite in this way and devote themselves to the performance of their functions, they will constitute themselves the leading group of the advanced guard for the extension of the nation's fighting power if they are outside service and make themselves the bulwarks of the State if they are in service. Thus they will be able to answer the Imperial wish."

NEGRI SEMBILAN REBORN

Economic Improvements in This State Phenomenal Since Military Administration Took Over Affairs; People's Life Stabilized

Domei

SEREMBAN (NEGRI SEMBILAN) August 7.—The essentials of the policy of Japanese Military Administration have been the same in every unit of the Southern Regions, so much so that the State of Negri Sembilan can be considered as a sample test-tube where the economic order is undergoing experiment. But it should be understood that this experiment is in its first phase and that its creative impulses have been severely handicapped by wartime conditions.

In the following report of the changes effected in the State during the past nineteen months of the Military Administration only one of the three aspects of the Military Administration's policy—the revitalization of the economic life of the people—is discussed at length.

Much has been told about British justice, so much so that the people of Malai were made to believe that there was only one kind of justice in the world, namely, British justice. But as British justice was confined to capitalists in general and British capitalists in particular, Japanese justice, as will be seen in this report, has been meted out irrespective of class or racial considerations.

When the Military Administration first established itself in the State it found a large number of inflation notes in circulation. This inflation money had been put into circulation by the British in improvising last minute defense works. Another inflationary factor was that capital, labor and initiative had been exclusively directed to tin and rubber. This would have no doubt proved catastrophic to the economic life of the people in the course of time. So the Military Administration to save the State from economic collapse followed two courses—to absorb or sterilise the surplus money and to divert capital, labor and initiative to such sources as would stabilize the economic life of the people.

The absorption of the surplus money had been effected partly by Chinese voluntary contributions and lotteries drawn from time to time. But the major part of the money had been judiciously manipulated by allocating expenditure and levying revenue in such a way as to increase the production of essential goods.

Chief Revenue Heads

The principal heads of revenue are taxes on amusements, manufactures not essential to the people's welfare, business licenses, land rent, sanitary board revenue, and export taxes on tin and rubber. These revenues derived largely from sources are largely spent on the production of foodstuffs and other essential goods.

The main heads of expenditure during the former regime such as personal emoluments, works and buildings, roads, streets and bridges, federal charges, etc., have been largely reduced and a fairly large proportion of the revenue is diverted to such items as agriculture, irrigation and light industries, which go to promote general welfare.

There has been a drastic cut in both exports and imports. The principal articles of export were rubber, swine, tapioca, raw hides, fish, tin-ore arecanuts blachan, resin and gambier. Most of these have been diverted for use within the State either as substitutes for foodstuffs or for making substitute articles. Rubber is being utilised for the production of oil, the manufacture of footwear and tyres. The production of rubber itself has been decreased, and many people dependent on it have taken up farming. Other goods in excess are exchanged for necessities with other states or countries.

Negri Sembilan imports which before the war amounted to $9,000,000 a year, have been reduced mainly to foodstuffs and other essential requirements only. Thus the trade of the State has been balanced so as to maintain the equilibrium of the people's economic life and at the same time to suit wartime conditions and requirements.

Stabilise Life

The second course of the Administration, namely to direct capital, labor and initiative to such sources as would stabilise the economic life of the people, is being fulfilled in four ways—by readjusting the rubber industry and developing agriculture, light industries and exploiting natural resources.

As Negri Sembilan is the third largest rice-producing State in Malai and as there is great scope for the promotion of agriculture in the State, the Administration has spent large sums of money in reclaiming new areas for cultivation.

In the districts of Sungei Raya, Serting Ilir, Serting Ulu, Tana Merah, and Gemas thousands of acres of jungles have been cleared, huts erected, dispensaries established and the land planted with padi and other varieties of foodstuffs.

The problem of manuring these vast areas has been satisfactorily solved by the Administration which has established factories in every Sanitary Board area in the State, where night soil and other refuse are collected and converted into, manure.

To irrigate these areas 12 new irrigation schemes have been completed and the areas under the existing 35 schemes have been increased so as to put the schemes to the maximum use. These areas under cultivation are in charge of agricultural instructors locally trained in Japanese methods of agriculture.

At Kendong, Rembau and Kuala Pilah test plots have been laid out where experiments in the plantation of sugarcane, cotton and Chinese tea are being carried out.

These developments have made the State largely self-sufficient in essential foodstuffs. The acreage under padi has been increased by 40 per cent and of tapioca 60 per cent. The acreage under sweet potatoes has increased 15 times; ragi 187 times; Indian corn 26 times and vegetable gardens 3 times.

Other Industries

Several other industries have sprung up. Biscuits, macaroni and cake from tapioca; machine implements, nails and knives from scrap iron; ropes from pineapple fibres, plantain stems and coconut husks; textiles from fibres extracted from pineapple leaves; washing and toilet soaps; liquor; hides; sacks from straw and grass; fishing boats; tin products; fertilisers; paper from bamboo and reed; and various kinds of handicrafts which are increasingly becoming the occupation of Malai women in the kampongs.

The manufacture of cigarettes, cigars and pipe tobacco has greatly increased. Formerly tobacco was imported into the State but now the demand for cheap tobacco has lessened the imports and encouraged internal cultivation as this would cut production costs a great deal. The result is that the area under tobacco cultivation is treble that in the former regime.

The principal resources being exploited are tin, salt, resin, and fish. The production of tin is in charge of a Japanese firm. Though it is not possible to import new dredges from Japan the Company with the existing repaired dredges has stepped up the production to more than pre-war output.

As regards the production of salt the Administration with the assistance of two salt engineers from Taiwan has constructed a large factory at Chuah. It is now experimenting on three methods of producing salt in order to find out the most economic method. This factory is expected to produce salt not only enough for this State but for export as well.

Resin has been one of the important items of export from this State. This went to foreign countries where varnish was manufactured from it. But now the export has been controlled and a factory has been established to produce varnish locally.

The fishing industry in the coastal districts has been organized and with the assistance of the Administration, fishing tools and boats are under construction. The problem of securing tar for the nets and the bottom of boat has been solved by producing tar from rubber. New nets are being made from fibers extracted from pineapple leaves. When a substantial number of boats and nets have been produced fish would become fairly abundant and cheap.

Sound Background

These developments have been taking place against a sound economic background—the control of movement of goods and materials. At present rice, sugar, salt, tobacco, petrol, and matches are rationed for consumption and foodstuffs, metallic goods, chemical articles, textile manufactures and other articles of everyday use are restricted for export.

This system of control not only saves the market but also maintains the purchasing power of the people by keeping the prices of essential goods within the reach of the majority of the people.

These measures have also stabilized the social and economic life of the people. A strong middle class has been created and kampong economy revived.

The Administration's agricultural policy has brought into being a new strong middle class. So far 3,500 families have been settled in 3 colonies. The families have been given 3 acres of land each, they have been provided with materials for building their homes, farming implements, medical facilities, irrigation schemes, and technical advice. According to the three-year plan which ends in December, 2604, about 10,000 such families would have been habilitated.

Further the Peoples' Bank has habilitated hundreds of families. It has set many small business men and farmers on their feet. Also it has saved many middle class families.

Again, contrary to the policy of the former regime of paying exorbitant salaries to a few people and thus maintaining a large army of unemployed, the present Administration has nearly abolished unemployment by paying salaries enough to purchase their essential wants to the largest number of people. Thus, by restricting the luxuries of a few, means of livelihood have been found for a large number of people. This has further stabilized the life of the middle class people.

This policy of the Administration of creating a strong middle class has done away with a great part of the discontented elements in society.

The economic stability of the kampong people had been completely neglected during the former regime. But now various measures have been devised to revive it.

In every mukim the Administration encourages poultry farming, livestock rearing, and the making of handicrafts, in the production of which this State ranks first in Malai. To each head of cattle bought the Administration donates a gratis of $20. Whenever dairy and poultry products or handicrafts are produced in excess they will be purchased by the Distributors' Association This relieves the people from the trouble of finding markets for their goods and serves as stimulus to increase production.

Prince Takamatsu Grants Luncheon To Wichit and Aoki

His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu was gracious enough to give a luncheon to Thai Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan, now visiting Japan, at the Takanawa Palace on Saturday, when the latter called there. Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki was similarly honored at the same time.

BURMESE DEFENSE SOLID AND SECURE

(Continued From Page 1)

had its ups and downs, it is gradually increasing the number of its planes. I think that the enemy will increase its planes still more. But an increase in the number of planes does not necessarily mean that fighting power has increased that much. Just as anyone can see right away an increase in the number of planes require more pilot and the problem of increasing airmen is something which cannot be solved in one night.

Many Drawbacks Seen

"Leaving the question of the number of planes there, I want to say that numerous drawbacks can be seen in the character of the enemy now operating furtively in eastern India. Among the outstanding of such weaknesses can be pointed out the following:

"1—The spiritual element: What is the most important fundamental essence and that which the enemy lacks most is the spiritual element. In recent days, the leaders of America and Britain seem to be working feverishly to fan up hatred among their people against Japan but the feeling of hate held by the enemy airmen is nothing before the fighting spirit of our flyers who have above them the Imperial Rescript.

"The enemy airmen still go into air combat as if it were a sport, and it follows their first care is for their own safety. For example, when our planes mass-raided Chittagong, enemy fighters were patrolling the air in two and three layers. But when once they learned that our fighters were near they would dive and try to escape even when they were at altitudes of 7 and 8,000, perfect for surprise attacks. This sort of thing does not help to defend the air. It is funny that instead of the enemy fighters making for us, we have to work hard to get at them.

"2-training: Prisoners reveal that the enemy's training flying time is less than half of the least number of training flying hours of our airmen carry on continuous training, but the enemy does not. This is something directly connected with the spiritual element.

Better Management

"3-management: It is learned from prisoners that the enemy flyers operate only one day out of four. In this way they require a huge force of reserves and bases. We can handle the enemy on equal terms with a force and bases one fourth that of the enemy.

"4.—operations: In contrast to the Solomons and New Guinea areas, the enemy here moves out in guerilla-like groups, and the results of their bombing are not large. This shows that the enemy still does not have enough planes and also that it is not yet well trained in big-formation flying. But the possibility is increasing that it will soon start big-formation bombing. It is also interesting to note that the enemy never announces its losses to all the units. Each unit only informs its own personnel of its losses. It goes without saying that this is in direct contrast to our policy. The enemy is operating in territory with which it is well acquainted, while we are not. The fact that even with this we are proving overwhelmingly superior is a result of the expert strategy and tremendous fighting of our air units."

SUBMARINE BASE BUILT

Australian Premier Makes Statement in Election Speech

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 6.—Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia revealed today that a submarine base was constructed in Exmouth Gulf, Western Australia, in a campaign address for reelection, it is reported from Melbourne.

Curtin also claimed that improvements have been made to fortifications in the vicinity of Freemantle, important seaport in the western part of the country.

U.S. Harvest Smaller

LISBON.—A grain harvest less favorable than that of last year is expected in America, according to statistics issued by the Department of Agriculture in Washington. This year's estimates total 2,706,552,000 bushels as compared with 3,175,154,000 bushels last year.

Big Casualties Hit Soviets on E. Front

(Continued from Page 1)

strategic railway depot. In this connection, the Soviet Information Office claimed tonight that the Red Army captured the aforementioned depot but a D.N.B. dispatch reported that the station temporarily fell into the hands of the Soviet rtoops but the Germans regained possession of the depot.

Shifting to the north, the terrific fighting that has been raging since Thursday in the sector southeast of Leningrad, still continues unabated with no developments being seen.

Sweden to Tax Journals

STOCKHOLM.—The Swedish Government has decided to place a 25 per cent tax on all periodicals. The tax will be higher in the case of publications with circulations above 10,000 copies.

Hatta Visits Keihin Station

Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta inspected the Keihin Railway Station facilities on Saturday afternoon.

News Behind the News

By Masao Dodo

Windmills in Roosevelt's Brain

Another embarrassing political storm is raging in Washington this week. This time the storm center happens to be the State Department. Obviously, the storm has been brewing for a long time. It finally broke on August 3 when a leading American publication openly charged the State Department with "disorganization and lack of a cohesive policy." At once it became the foremost topic of conversation in the gossipy capital of the United States. As soon as Secretary of State Cordell Hull appeared before an unusually large attendance of newspapermen at his regular press conference on the same day, a question was shot at the aged Secretary: "What has Mr. Secretary to say in his defense against the damaging charge?"

Lately, there has been a number of new developments that seriously disrupted America's' foreign policy. For instance, there was the matter of Argentina. The United States Government had just chosen to resort to its usual gangsterism by threatening Argentina with economic discrimination. As announced on July 31, the cancellation by the United States of the export permits to Argentina is tantamount to a complete renunciation of its so-called Good Neighbor Policy.

Also, there was that matter of America's warning to neutral countries, virtually ordering them not to harbor foreign political refugees. The overbearing attitude of the American Government seriously impinges on the political integrity of the recipient nations. Already, two of the neutral countries that have received the warning have openly declared that the American notice is an insult and an outrage. The Turkish and Swiss reactions to the warning, though couched in diplomatic language, was tantamount to asking: "What do you think you are anyway?"

Both of these moves by the United States are distinct departure from the terms of the Atlantic Charter. Cordell Hull, a few days earlier, tried to explain away the discrepancy by saying: "This is war. Strategy comes first." But that was not an explanation at all. It was a confession of guilt. It was a snarling threat of a blood-thirsty cur to all neutral nations that have any dealings at all with the United States. Behind the momentary applause of rabid American imperialists, there hovers the grave doubt among many Americans as to how such an attitude as this can possibly harmonize with all the past professions of high purposes by Mr. Hull and other American spokesmen.

But, topping them all in tomfoolery is the United States policy toward Italy. When Premier Benito Mussolini retired from active service late last month, there was a veritable melee among articulate Americans to outbid one another in vindictiveness. The Office of War Information, naturally, was not to be left behind by anyone. In its broadside on Italy, it began to broadcast its invectives, not only on the retired Premier but also on the new Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio, as well as on the King of Italy. It was as if America's official news-dispensers saw red in the new development in Italy and went berserk. For the professional pundits of the OWI, it was a merry affair—as long as it lasted. The trouble was it did not last long. Strong objections were raised in more quarters than one. The OWI broadcast unwittingly exposed to the world the stupidity of the American mind gone amuck. As the confused political atmosphere in Italy rapidly cleared up, some Americans began to realize what some of their rash countrymen had been doing. Something had to be done and done quickly to take back what the OWI broadcasters had been saying to the world in general and to the people of Italy in particular.

At first, the American people were badly peeved about the whole affair. And then they became bitterly indignant. The American people usually can bear to be called hypocrites and rogues but never idiots. This public sentiment spurred the White House newspapermen to seize their first opportunity to question President Roosevelt about the OWI broadcast. The question at the White House press conference was: whether the Office of War Information broadcasts attacking the Italian King and Premier Badoglio had the President's or the State Department's authorization. While replying in complete negative, Roosevelt offered an apology by saying that the broadcast ought never to have been made. Thus, he narrowly escaped an awkward necessity of wearing a dunce cap and standing in the corner of the room.

The OWI incident was officially closed by the President's apology. But the charge of stupidity was by no means dismissed. This, along with the contradictory policy toward Argentina and the insolent warning to neutrals against harboring political refugees, must have been included in the public charge of "disorganization and lack of a cohesive policy" in the State Department. The storm of recrimination has every promise to keep on raging over Washington and is bound to increase in fury as more and more facts become known.

One of the reasons why the storm will not abate for some time is that it reflects the present frame of the American mind. It is by no means an isolated phenomenon. It is the outward manifestation of the brain storm that rages in the minds of many Americans—notably as represented by President Roosevelt himself.

It is natural that the United States looks for an unconditional surrender of all her enemies—including Italy. But the people of the United States wanted more. They wished to impose an American style of democracy on the people of Italy. Both these American wishes were rank absurdity to begin with. But they serve to show the center of their brain storm. Especially, the latter of the two American wishes reveals, in a merciless light, the basic fallacy in the American mind.

In the first place, for Roosevelt to wish to impose the old American-style democracy on Italy is a rank denial of history. Even in the United States, the old-style democratic way of life lives only in the people's memory. There is no such animal any more on the face of the earth—to borrow the phrase from American lingo. The old-style American democracy was put in a pawn shop early in the New Deal era when a large part of the United States population began to depend permanently for its livelihood on the handouts from public funds. It was sold down the river of ruin in 1938, when Roosevelt's pump-priming economy began to depend on the pork-barrel rearmament program. And so, when Roosevelt demands that Italy reshape herself into the old-style American democracy, he is trying to force down the throat of the Italian people what the people of the United States had disgorged a long time ago.

Moreover, it was the failure of the old democratic form of government that invited the syndicalistic revolution in Italy in 1922. Again, it was the failure of that revolution which brought the Fascist regime. It was a logical and inevitable process. If President Roosevelt thinks that he can turn back history more than 20 years, he must be completely out of his mind.

In the second place, any wish for an imposition of an alien form of government on a people goes directly counter to the principles of the Atlantic Charter, which provides: "All peoples have a right to choose their own forms of government; those forcibly deprived of the right should have it restored." Hardly outside the United States attaches much importance now to what the Atlantic Charter says. There have already been so many contradictory acts by the American Government that the document now symbolizes its faithlessness. The Charter is mentioned here only because it helps to show the nature of confusion that prevails in America's foreign policy.

Thus, the disunity and lack of a cohesive policy with which the American newspapers charge the State Department is really attributable to the confusion that exists in the American mind. And Franklin Roosevelt's foolish leadership worse confounds that confusion. His leadership has always depended on a campaign of fear—fear of international monstrocities of Roosevelt's own creation.

One of the pictures he painted of these monstrocities was the Fascist regime in Italy. What he has been attacking and still is attacking is not the essential part of the Italian regime but the effigy of Fascism he himself has improvised. His latest move against Argentina and his insolent warning to neutrals against harboring political refugees were all part of this strategy of painted effigies.

Viewed in this light, Franklin Roosevelt is the Don Quixote of a malicious temper. During his mischievous journey, the eccentric knight comes upon thirty or forty windmills and says to his squire, Sancho Panza: "There appear thirty or forty monstrous giants, with whom I mean to fight, and deprive them all of their lives, with whose spoils we will begin to be rich; for this is a good war, and a great service unto God, to take away so bad a seed from the face of the earth." What a marvelous likeness of Roosevelt! Don Quixote charges at the windmills with his spear and is presently hurled on the ground by one of the sails. "Good God!" says Sancho Panza, "did I not foretell unto you that you should look well what you did, for they were none other than windmills? Nor could anyone think otherwise unless he had also windmills in his brains."

There may be many Sancho Panzas in the United States to advise Roosevelt against his tomfoolery. But, as in the case of Cervantes' classical creation, the counsels are likely to be unheeded until it is too late. And the windmills in Roosevelt's brain will keep on spinning in a crazy whirl.

Turkey's Silk Production

ISTANBUL.—Turkey's silk production this year is estimated at 4,000,000 kilograms or 1,000,000 kilograms more than that of the past year. Turkey will now begin producing silk for parachutes, it is stated.

Spain's Synthetic Resin

MADRID.—The newly-opened plant, Union Quimica del Norte, will be dedicated to the production of synthetic resin with the help of phenol and formaldehyd, it was learned here.

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THANKS EXPRESSED BY WAR PRISONERS

American and Britisher, in Hokkaido Camp, Pen Gratitude For Considerate Treatment

Highly appreciating the warm attention as well as the sanitary quarters given them by the Imperial Japanese Army, American and British war prisoners, now detained in the Hokkaido War Prisoners' Camp, have written letters of thanks, in which they expressed their gratitude and satisfaction for the camp management rendered by the authorities concerned.

The signed letters read:

Impressions of Prisoner of War Camp

Food: Good and promise of bread baking much appreciated.

Hospital: This is a vast improvement to having sick men in the billets; understand certain supplies have been issued and others promised—good. Accommodation for isolation cases appreciated. Supply of milk very welcome indeed.

Canteen and Welfare: The efforts to supply goods is appreciated, especially toothbrushes and tooth powder.

General: It is evident that the different outlook of the Japanese and British is more understood now. This has been much in evidence lately. I think definite steps have been taken to improve life in camp. The improvement is evident. I would like to thank those responsible for the improvements, especially with regard to the hospital.

Signed
J. H. Smith Lt. Arg. and Suth. Hds.

Hospital Patient's Report

My treatment has been very good. I had an attack of appendicitis after coming from work, Saturday afternoon. I was immediately rushed to the camp hospital. The Japanese took quite an interest in my case. They were ready to do anything for me that our doctor wished. They wanted to take me immediately to the city hospital and operate. The doctor thought this might not be necessary, so I was kept in the camp hospital. A special trip was made to town by the Japanese to get ice for my side. The same thing happened the next morning. I never worried because I knew that if I needed an operation I would be taken care of.

Signed.
J. Spencer Burger.
U.S. Navy.

Subhas C. Bose Visits Rangoon; Given Ovation

(Continued From Page 1)

thrown without concern as to their rear. For, up to the Indo-Burmese border line garrisoned by the British Army it is territory guarded by our comrades the Burmese.

"I was especially impressed with this feeling on attending the grand ceremonies of the national founding congress at which firm friendship between the Japanese and Burmese was so thoroughly manifest. My compatriots and I look forward much to the progress of the Burmese nation under the able leadership of Dr. Ba Maw. No better leader could the Burmese people have found for the great tasks before them. His Cabinet also is filled with capable and zealous lieutenants, including Major-General Thakin Aung San, Minister of Defense, who enjoys the wholehearted support of the Burmese youth. Many difficulties no doubt still lie before Burma but I am sure a bright future awaits the new nation."

NAVY WAR DEAD HONORED

Rites for Rear-Admiral Ota and Others Held at Yokosuka

Joint funeral services for Rear-Admiral Shinnosuke Ota and a certain number of naval fighting men, all of whom died a gallant death in the War of Greater East Asia, were solemnized at the main hall of the Yokosuka Naval Station on Saturday morning.

The function was conducted in the Buddhist rites and was attended by Admiral Koshiro Oikawa on behalf of Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, and many other naval officers.

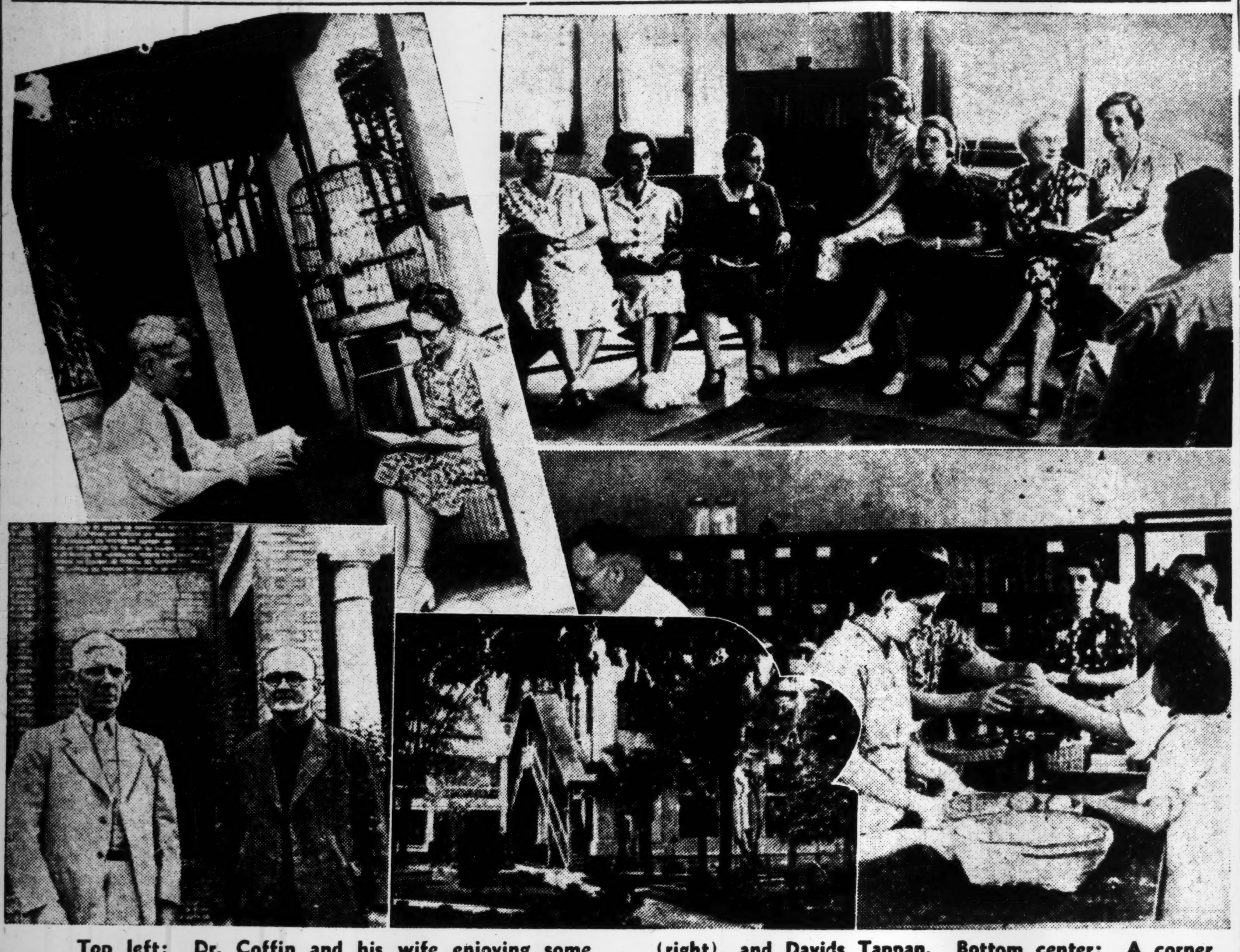
Spain Regains Paintings

MADRID.—The Spanish Government has bought back 19 valuable pictures stolen during the Spanish civil war by Reds and sold abroad. These include paintings by Greco, Ribera, Tizian and Valesquez. The paintings will be returned to the Prado Museum.

Polish Emigre Paper Banned

STOCKHOLM.—Another Polish emigre paper published in England called the Listy z Lonoynu meaning "Letters from London" has been banned according to London reports.

Internees at Canton Lead Contented Life



Top left: Dr. Coffin and his wife enjoying some reading. Top right: Woman missionaries in the drawing room after a meal. Lower left: James M. Henry (right), and Davids Tappan. Bottom center: A corner of the internment camp. Lower right: Animated scene at the internment store.

CULTURE PLAYS BIG ROLE

To Acquaint People of East Asia With Real Facts Is the Task of Cultural Relations Work

Editor's Note: The following article is the text of a lecture delivered by Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa at the Karuizawa Oriental Summer College.

It was my good fortune to stay in the Philippines for about eight months from April to December last year as adviser to the Military Administration, engaged in the work of coordinating cultural relations. From this experience I wish to relate to you today some of the impressions I received during that time.

The Philippines today is a vital unit in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is an area, however, where hostile influences operated most actively. The hostile attitude of the misguided Filipinos had the effect of helping us to get some idea of the nature of U.S. policies in the Philippine Islands; also it gave us useful suggestions as to how we might formulate our cultural policy in the future.

During my stay in Manila I had the opportunity of meeting a large number of persons of varied background and status. I dare say I benefited largely by their advice and frank questions. One of them, for instance, remarked: "Japanese Forces are formidable indeed. But the airplanes, those superior airplanes, with which Japanese bombed to silence Bataan and Corregidor—are they not American-made?"

This question, which sounds to us only too absurd, was asked in dead earnest. Never before or afterwards have I felt more deeply the importance of cultural relations work.

True, the Philippines had for long been exposed to wilful anti-Japanese propaganda of the United States. But upon realizing personally the extent of the ignorance of the Filipinos in matters relating to the position of Japan, I had to admit that Japan had done little to counteract American propaganda in the Philippines and that we are partly to blame for their lack of knowledge regarding Japan.

Significant Questions

A similar question was asked somewhat earlier, I am told, by a Thailander who saw a Japanese film shown in Thailand. That time the question was about the tanks of the Japanese Army that appeared on the screen. The significance of these two questions should be self-evident—they prove how little these people are acquainted with the true aspects, the true strength, of Japan.

Why is it, then, that they know so little about us? One reason is obviously that they had long been blinded by the false propaganda of the enemies.

At this most critical of all times, when the whole of our nation is devoting its time and energy to the task of bringing this war to a successful conclusion, it is of the utmost importance to acquaint the peoples of the Co-Prosperity Sphere with the true Japan, to impart to them the true intention of Japan and to invite them to cooperate with Japan in the historic undertakings. Nothing can achieve this end better than cultural relations work.

The above examples refer to the industrial capacity of Japan—one of the outward features of Japan. The following incident touches upon inward quality of the Japanese. It was before the surrender of Corregidor. Bataan had already fallen and the Peninsula was teeming with a whole multitude of American prisoners of war. In one of the villages where these captives were detained, they were drinking milk, when a poorly-dressed woman came passing by with a baby in arms. Seeing the American soldiers drinking milk directly from the milk-bottles, she stepped up to one of them, showed him the emaciated infant and humbly asked to let the baby share a bit of the milk. The soldier did not even turn to look, as if it was no concern of his. The woman implored again, whereupon the irritated soldier raised his foot and kicked her.

To The Rescue

A Japanese soldier in charge of the prisoners saw this and, burning with indignation, rushed to the spot, and calling another prisoner who still had a bottle in hand, bade him give the milk to the woman. The American soldier reluctantly offered the bottle, which was in turn given to the prostrate woman. Not understanding the Japanese language, she merely bowed to the Japanese soldier in silence, a gesture that was expressive enough of her sincere gratitude.

A Filipino who later heard this story said:

"I have often heard from my friends who visited Japan about the gaiety of Ginza street in Tokyo and how Osaka looked like and so on. But I have never been told of the magnanimity of the Japanese people, or of their human and cultural qualities. Until I heard this story I had no idea that the Japanese people had such a tolerant heart. American propaganda pounded into our heads horrible pictures of cruelty; we were told that the Japanese soldiers would make no distinction between combatants and non-combatants, that they would burn our towns, murder women and children; and we more or less believed all this. But, thank God, everything turned out to the contrary. And when we heard stories like this and saw how disciplined the Japanese soldiers are in reality, I realized that all these horror pictures were sheer fabrications of American propaganda. For the first time, my eyes were opened to the true heart of the Japanese people."

So this man was able to understand something of the spiritual tradition that guides and dictates the Japanese in all their deeds and conducts.

You may wonder why I digressed so far to relate this story. I wanted to tell it to you because I am firmly convinced that the secret of effective cultural work rests on the personality and character of all those who are engaged in such work.

What this story illustrates is nothing very unusual; the sentiment revealed by the Japanese soldier is common to all the Japanese, for it is inborn in them. But let us suppose what the effect would be on the rest of your people, if the opposite had been the case, that is, if it had been the Japanese soldiers instead of the American who kicked the poor woman. They would say, "Well, what the Americans have told us is true after all. The Japanese do not practice what they preach."

Culture is a manifestation of racial spirit, and racial spirit, in turn, is reared by culture. To put it differently, spirit manifests itself most distinctly in the deeds and gestures of everyday life. We know, therefore, that action tells of person's spirit and character. Though it is admittedly difficult to judge true character even among individuals, we must form a correct judgment in order to understand one another.

Observe Spiritual Depth

My specific request today is that you read in the actions of our people the spiritual tradition of our nation. One cannot come to understand the spirit of a nation merely by observing the superficial excellence of its industrial power. One must look into a nation's culture as one would try to grasp meanings of words and sentences that are after all mere symbols. I want you to observe, not physical, outward appearances of our people, but their spiritual, inner depths.

What is the purpose of cultural relations work? It is, briefly, to acquaint you and your fellow countrymen with the true aspects of Japan. Here in Japan spiritual tradition and everyday life are closely interwoven with each other instead of constituting two separate entities. Things spiritual are often thought of as remote and unwieldly, incapable of ready appreciation. But, as a matter of fact, they are clearly discernible to those who have eyes to see; they unfold themselves unmistakably in the people's everyday life.

Those of you who are present here can perceive and appreciate the spiritual tradition of the Japanese regardless of what your immediate interest may be, whether it be in the arts, in science or in technique. Through pursuing your studies along the lines dictated by your speciality, you will surely come to understand the peculiar spiritual energy of our people. All of you are destined to the great mission of bringing about a new era in the history of the world. My sincere wish is that you will impart Japan's spiritual message to your fellow countrymen when you return home to share the honor and responsibility of helping to consolidate the Greater East Asia Sphere.

Those who asked me the questions I quoted earlier are to be blamed for their ignorance, or their mere superficial half-knowledge, of Japan. If they had known and understood Japan, they would not have committed the folly of believing in the superiority of materialistic civilization; they could have saved themselves the embarrassment of betrayng their fellow Asiatics.

At no time have I felt so great a need for a far-sighted national policy for cultural relations work. And the first and foremost basis for mutually beneficial cultural relations is mutual understanding. Without thorough mutual understanding, true friendship is impossible even between two individuals. Cooperation can be achieved only when there is perfect understanding among the parties concerned.

The War of Greater East Asia has embarked upon a decisive stage. In order to win the war, as we must, against the Anglo-American forces, we must solidify our psychological front by achieving perfect unity of purpose among the East Asiatic races. When the whole sphere of East Asia has achieved such unity on the basis of mutual understanding and cooperation, we can count on ultimate victory and the subsequent dawning of a new era, when all the races of East Asia will be able to dictate their own destiny after their own ideals, without the interference and exploitation of the peoples who have no claim to any part of our common sphere either politically, economically or culturally.

Exert United Effort

While our armed forces are daily achieving the solidity of East Asia militarily, purging it of what remains of Anglo-American strategy, we, on our part, must exert a united effort to achieve inner unity culturally, to reassert our cultural integrity free from those deceptive, superficially glamorous elements of Anglo-American origin.

Indeed the time for idle talking has past. It is high time we put into practice all that we have been talking about cultural relations.

Those of you who are studying in this country are urged to look into the spiritual depth of our culture. Whatever may be the subject of study, if you will take the trouble of observing, you will not fail to find mighty undercurrents of Japanese spiritual civilization under the seemingly calm surface of an art or a science. I want you to realize, as I do, how fortunate we all are to be alive at this moment when a new era is dawning. We shall be part of a new world, a new life, a new set of values. I may say without undue pretensions that it is the unique quality of our culture that alone can save us from the ruinous confusion of this transition period and help us to emerge as captains of a new order. Before you, the youths of East Asia, hope spreads a vista so beautiful and so solemn that you will not mind how strait the gate or how heavy the burden. For you will be the master of your fate.

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TANABE GIVES TALK ON JAPANESE MUSIC

Explains It in Detail at Fifth Meeting of Culture College Karuizawa Session

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 6.—The fifth meeting of the Karuizawa session of the Oriental Culture Summer College was held this morning at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido. Professor Hisao Tanabe of the Tokyo Imperial University spoke on Japanese Music. His talk, in brief, was as follows:

"A variety of foreign music has found its way into this country and so have many musical instruments been imported from India, Arabia, Persia and other parts of the world. Similarly, a variety of music imported from other countries, or at least based upon them, have been composed in recent years by Japanese. But this is not Japanese music. Then, what is Japanese music?

"There are three aspects in music. First, music when it appeals most strongly to animals, represents the animal aspect of music. Second, music when it is the expression of man's ideas and feelings, is man's aspect of music. Third, there is also the so-called divine aspect of music. The last seems to be predominant in Japanese music. Its aim is the ennobling of man's virtues.

"In order to appreciate music, it must necessarily be elementary and simple. Japanese music may be of small magnitude at first but it forms the apex of a structure. Japanese music appeals more to individual tastes in contrast to foreign music, which is a mass drilling as it were. It starts with something very small and is highly appreciated by a few.

"This should correct the erroneous conception of Japanese music by foreigners that it is too simple and that it is trivial in its nature. Why Japanese music is regarded by foreigners as something inferior is because it lacks a scientific interpretation. No attempt was made for a long time in the past to interpret Japanese music scientifically and hence it remained obscure."

Professor Tanabe concluded the interesting lecture with the statement that the songs of Japan should be in accord with the language. This, he said, can be understood by the study of Japanese folk songs.

The next speaker was Kyo Sei Kei, who spoke on the uplifting of Greater East Asia. His speech, in brief, follows:

"In Europe, Germany and the other Axis countries are trying to build a new order, and in Asia, we are also trying to establish a new order. Japan withdrew from the League of Nations because of its failure to bring about a just order of things in the world. Germany and Italy followed Japan's action."

The speaker then explained the National Socialist movement in Germany and its principles, especially its efforts to get rid of Jewish influence in their country. He then explained at length the movement for uplifting Asia, which, he declared, was chiefly a cultural activity. It should be carried out simultaneously with as well as after the war, being something indispensable if Japan were to achieve complete success in the present war.

Reich Pledges Full Support For Badoglio

(Continued From Page 1)

with the enterprises undertaken by the organization.

(5) The Ministry of Finance shall fix the discharge allowances of the employes to be allocated accompanying the dissolution of the party.

(6) The assets of the party shall be transferred to the State. A special commission of inquiry shall be appointed with a sectional chief judge of the Supreme Court or of a Court of Appeal as chairman and composed of two other members chosen from among judges of the Supreme Court to investigate into both the movables and immovables of party members who were engaged in political activities between October 20, 1922 and July 24, 1943 and all such assets as have been found misappropriated by them shall be confiscated and converted into state property.

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REAL ASIA CULTURE VITAL FOR SPHERE

One of Efforts for Asia Building Must Be Its Creation, Sumatra Sinbun Asserts

"One of the efforts for the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia is to create real Eastern culture," declares the Sumatra Sinbun editorially in its issue of July 24, emphasizing the need for an Asiatic culture free from the destructive influences of Britain, America and Holland.

The journal asserts that what is needed is a cultural principle which has been lacking in the entire Greater East Asia and Oceania and that the East being East and the West West, the principles and cultures are different. Therefore, the mixture of Western and Eastern cultures means a destruction of that of the peoples ruled over, which is what has happened in all areas in Greater East Asia which until the outbreak of the present war were mostly under the control of Britain, America and Holland.

The editorial in the Sumatra Sinbun follows:

One of the efforts for the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia is to create real Eastern culture. The establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is significant for two reasons namely materialistic co-prosperity and spiritual co-prosperity.

The present new Asian culture is on the stage of "new formation," but it can be prophesied that the union of Great Asia will produce in future a real and pure Asian culture.

The existence of Holland's, Britain's or America's power in this area would mean the existence of colonization and oppression by people of foreign culture. Every living thing which is continuously oppressed cannot live freely. Its "growth" will be "out of shape."

In the creation of such a culture miscarriage is not common. It is an incomplete culture like an abnormal baby who does not look like a human being when it is not born at the right stage.

Western and Eastern cultures differ greatly from each other. The difference does not lie in superiority, or inferiority. In this respect many people have a wrong judgment. They think that the West is superior to the East in all respects. They thus live, think, enjoy or mourn in the Western style. In their opinion, the West is superior to the East and they thus imitate the West.

To imitate is a common habit among people and nations. Only what is good is imitated. The East was inferior in the opinion of some of our people, and anything which was not good should be destroyed, as the proverb says: "Adopt what is good, and destroy what is bad."

This is vitally logical and is not erroneous. The error lies in the first instance, i.e. the premise. The fault in the premise leads to a faulty judgment, even when the way of thinking is correct. The fault lies in the principle. No close investigation was made whether the East was really inferior to the West. When colonies were compared to the Western ruling countries, and when the judges were also the Dutch or the British who were not fond of rice but of potatoes only, they would surely say: "The West is superior to the East."

In reality, East is East and West is West, and the principles and cultures are different, not superior to each other.

The difference in the cultures of the Asiatic peoples does not lie in the principle but in degree. Referring to the culture of the natives of Papua and the original inhabitants of Australia, there is equality in spirit but difference in degree.

The mixture of Western and Eastern cultures means a destruction of that of the people ruled over. Since the entry of Western colonization, many well-known cultural arts of Indonesia have disappeared or existed like plants growing on rocks.

Eastern culture in colonies has been spoilt by Western culture. It is not modern technique which spoils it. Technique is not cultural, it is science or the result of human power of thinking and may migrate from the West to the East without destroying culture or souls.

German experts emphasize a great difference between culture and civilization (Kultur und Zivilisation). Civilization is produced by human thoughts and culture by the souls. As Asia is inhabited by one large family, the soul can be said to possess one principle. The external cultural difference is in reality not fundamental.

As the relation among all the nations of Asia grows better and more orderly, real Asian culture will grow richer and richer upon a fertile soil.

Iran Short of Power

ANKARA.—Owing to lack of spare parts for the machinery, the eletric company of the south Iranian town of Ahvaz has ceased supplying electric power.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

INDIANS THANK TOJO FOR FREEDOM HELP

Premier's Statement in Diet Impresses Community to Fight for Victory

Hongkong News

Representatives of all sections of the Indian community gathered at the Indian Independence League's Headquarters recently to express their appreciation and gratitude to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo for his recent promise of all-out aid to India in her fight for Independence.

The secretary of the League, P. A. Krishna, acted as chairman, in the absence of the president, Dr. P. D. R. Naidu, who has left Hongkong for Singapore on a special mission.

The meeting opened with the singing of the Indian national song, followed by the offering of prayers for the patriots who had given up their lives for the cause of freedom.

After the speeches, the following resolution was passed with acclamation:

Pass Resolution

"Resolved that we Indians, of Hongkong, hereby unanimously record our deepest appreciation and our grateful thanks for the recent statement of His Excellency Prime Minister Tojo reaffirming unstinted all-out aid in our fight for complete Independence.

"We also resolve that this resolution be cabled to our President, Rash Behari Bose, for transmission to the Prime Minister and the Japanese people."

Mr. Krishna said: "The recent statement of His Excellency the Prime Minister, General Tojo, to the Imperial Diet, expressing his nation's deep sympathy for our plight and reaffirming his resolve to give all-out aid in the attainment of our objective, i.e complete independence, has made a deep impression in our hearts and we have gathered here today to convey to the Prime Minister our sincere appreciation and grateful thanks.

"The physical presence of our beloved patriot, Sijut Subhas Chandra Bose is an eloquent testimony of the Prime Minister's sincerity and earnest resolve to see us through to victory at all cost.

"We, the present generation, are not responsible for our plight; we were born with the yoke on our neck. Three generations ago in the year 1857 we inherited from our forefathers what is great and noble with what is base and ignoble. We had to take both, but we the present generation, who are offered the opportunity to redeem our birthright, will not shrink from any pains or from any sacrifice to throw off the base and the ignoble, Anglo-Saxon yoke.

Ample Strength

"It is unthinkable that a nation of 370-million people, intellectually and morally highly developed, with a glorious culture and tradition behind them, should be subject to a foreign yoke unless there is something radically wrong with them and their ideals of life. We are not lacking in physical strength; we are not lacking in love of our country; we are still following our own religion, laws and customs in spite of all the organized assaults made on them by foreign rulers at our expense.

"We have enough manpower to destroy, even without arms, all English living in our country. Then, why have we fallen so low to the point of future extinction as a race, to be forced to take arms to defend our freedom now? The one reason is because we have incorporated into our life, ideals which are far in advance of the times, ideals however noble, but weakening and against our Dharma of racial existence; ideals which logically led us to deliberately and consciously disarm ourselves and invite barbarous races to invade our land. After we win back our freedom with or without the help of a friendly nation, we must immediately set to work to bring about fundamental changes in our ideals, laws and in our very outlook on life that no nation will dare tamper with our freedom in future.

"We are on the eve of great changes preceding the dawn of a new era and new life for us. Let us manfully face all difficulties without fear or flinching; victory will then be ours. Long Live Japan! Long Live Free India! Long Live Free Asia! Bande Mataram!"

Bombing of Reich Useless

STOCKHOLM.—War cannot be won by the Allies by the aerial bombing of German war industrial districts, states the British weekly Time and Tide. Explaining that Germany's resources are far too plentiful to be decisively affected by mere air raids, the journal says that the German war plants, moreover, are spread over such a large territory that effective bombing of the entire area seems out of the questions.

Drive Started in Shanghai to Oust All Traces of Foe in Settlement

Removing Anglo-American Statues and Changing Names of Roads Flare Up Again; Plans Set To Revise Judicial System of Court

Shanghai Times

With the approach of the return of the Shanghai International Settlement to the National Government, a campaign for the eradication of all traces of enemy prestige in Shanghai, such as pulling down of statues and changing road names, has flared up again with more vigor than ever before.

In a press interview, Yeh Sueh-Sung, Director of the Public Utility Bureau of the Shanghai Special Municipality, stated that positive efforts will be made for the change of road names and the pulling down of statues which are symbolic of homage to enemy nationals.

Mr. Yeh declared that while it is comparatively easy to pull down the statues, it is difficult to change the name of the roads in the French Concession when it is returned, because they, though not symbolic of eulogy to enemy nationals all bear French personal names, to change these names into Chinese would entail an enormous amount of work, he said.

Fang Kang-Nien, Secretary of the Chinese People's Anti-Anglo-American Association, when asked to comment on the campaign, stated that it was one of the greatest shames to the Chinese people to have such mementos symbolizing enemy aggression in China, adding that he was in complete agreement with Katsuo Okazaki, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, with regard to the eradication of all traces of foreign influence.

Changing Judicial System

With the retrocession of the International Settlement, vital changes in the judicial system of the First Special District Court are now being contemplated.

One of the revolutionary changes to be made in the judicial organization of the court, which is awaiting official sanction, is to have Chinese procurators, appointed by the National Government, take over the prosecuting powers of the Shanghai Municipal Council Advocates. This will mean that the procurators, and not employees of the S.M.C. Legal Department, will prosecute all criminal cases.

The first of the new changes in the procedure of the First Special District Court took place recently when its procurator system was reorganized, with directors assuming the positions of the former chief procurators. In addition, the police charge sheets and diaries, formerly in English, are now being written completely in Chinese characters.

With other sweeping adjustments, the last vestiges of Anglo-American influence will be eradicated. Furthermore, should procurators take over the prosecuting powers of Assistant Municipal Advocates, the S.M.C. Legal Department is likely to be dissolved.

Inaugurated April 1, 1930

The First Special District Court was inaugurated on April 1, 1930, jointly with the Kiangsu High Court, Second Branch, succeeding the Provisional Court, which was established three years earlier. The latter court was preceded by the Mixed Court, during the function of which many changes had to be made in the judicial system to compromise differences in Chinese and European principles and psychologies.

The Mixed Court, which was the first international court in the Settlement, came into being on May 1, 1864, with its main aim being to provide appropriate means to try and convict violators of the law of the cosmopolitan population of the International Settlement, especially to try foreigners without extraterritorial rights.

The court was based, however, on unusually nebulous provisions, obtained by the Treaty Powers, headed by Britain and America, following their successive wars against China.

The main aim of the Mixed Court, which was never fully attained throughout its 62 years of existence, was to form an integral part of the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the Treaty Powers, though its actual inclination was in opposition to this course, tending to eliminate all extraordinary privileges.

Though the Mixed Court—or as it was fully known, the International Mixed Court—was officially presided over by Chinese magistrates, these were in actuality merely figure-heads, having to heed the final decisions of Assessors, who were mostly Americans and Englishmen, in all cases. As a consequence of this, the Assessors were more frequently referred to as co-judges.

Prior to the establishment of the Mixed Court refractory elements in the Settlement, besides civil action cases, were always tried by the respective consular courts of those involved, though in this respect the British and American Consular Courts possessed extraordinary powers of jurisdiction.

JAPANESE STOPPING U.S. RAID ATTEMPT

Offensives From Chungking Controlled Area Meet Continued Setbacks

Noon Extra, Shanghai

Although the United States has made frantic and repeated attempts to reorganize and strengthen her air forces at Chungking and stage major offensives against Japan by way of the Continent, each and every attempt has been frustrated by the sweeping counter-attacks staged by the Japanese land and air forces, declared the local Army Spokesman at the regular foreign press conference recently.

The repeated attempts to further strengthen her airforce in Chungking, despite the continued setbacks she has sustained at the hands of the Japanese, indicates that the United States is not only trying to support Chungking, but is trying to use the Continent for the sole route to attack Japan, he said.

July 8, he said, falls on the first anniversary since the United States air force in Chungking was reorganized, following the establishment of the 14th Air Corps on March 10.

Querying what the United States air force accomplished during the past year, the spokesman said that after being checked in the North and South Pacific, the United States commenced an aerial offensive against Japan on the Asiatic Continent, but was unable to compete with the Japanese Forces.

Akyab Move Clever

"By strengthening her air force, the United States endeavored to put Chungking under her power, and also tried to assume the responsibility of staging counter-offensives along the India-Burma border regions," he declared.

"These attempts aimed at expanding her influence in China and assuming power over the British and Indian forces stationed along the border region.

"The Japanese offensive staged against Akyab in February frustrated this scheme of the enemy air force, and ever since the Japanese have maintained the control of the air.

"No matter what underhanded schemes are contrived by the Americans, and whatever methods they resort to, the superior fighting spirit and superior tactics of the Japanese on the front will assure final Japanese victory.

"Those who have to suffer are the innocent farmers and citizens who are compelled to remain in Chungking occupied areas, and who are compelled to send their family to the front.

"Although the Japanese Air Force continues to hold the command of the air on the Asiatic Continent, it is obvious that the United States has not yet given up the idea of making the Continent a base from where to attack the Japanese mainland. We are, however, ready to challenge any new step the United States may take on the Continent."

STRANGER THAN FICTION

Music Notes

Chosenese folk songs and other musical offerings will be featured on the program of two memorial rallies to be given at Kagetsu Park, Tsurumi, from 1 p.m. today and Monday in commemoration of the establishment of the system of general military conscription in Chosen. A lecture will be given by General Jiro Minami, former Governor-General of Chosen.

Miss Sai Shoki, internationally celebrated Chosenese dancer, will appear in the first of a series of periodical dance recitals for the members of the "Sai Shoki Dancing Art Appreciation Society," from 7 p.m. today at the Teikoku Gekijo.

Having completed recently a half year tour of the Southern Regions entertaining the officers and men of the Imperial Forces and teaching Japanese music to native inhabitants under the auspices of the military authorities, Ichiro Fujiyama, popular baritone, is appearing currently with his New Music Ensemble at the Nippon Gekijo, twice daily, for the program of the 14th Toho Light Music Show. Among his selections are "Beautiful South Seas," "Song of Celebes," "Reminiscences of the South," "The Coconut," "Japanese Song Album," and several new patriotic marching songs. The performance will remain on the repertory through Wednesday, August 11.

Yoshio Aoyama, noted ballet-master, has created the main numbers for the musical ballet program which is being shown this month at the Hogaku-Za, by Miss Takiko Mizunoe, former top star of the Shochiku Girls Opera, and her theatrical company.

Karuizawa is having a busy concert schedule this week. The second of the series of "Tuesday Concerts" will be held from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. August 10, with performances by Miss Yoshiko Kuroda, piano; Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto; and Hisashi Fujita, violin.

A special orchestra concert will be given in Karuizawa from 7 to 9 p.m., Saturday, August 14, with the "Japan Welfare Orchestra" playing under the baton of Naotada Yamamoto. Vocal solos will be offered by Miss Minako Hirai, soprano.

On Sunday, August 15, from 9:30 to 11 p.m., a special concert for Karuizawa children will be held by the "Japan Welfare Orchestra." Naotada Yamamoto will conduct and also furnish musical comments.

The Nippon Gekijo is reviving its series of popular orchestra concerts with a series of performances by the Toho Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Yazaemon Hayakawa, to be held from Thursday, August 12, to Wednesday, August 18, twice daily, with extra matinees on Saturday and Sunday. Vocal solos will be given by Miss Aiko Saida, alto, and Miss Kikue Takita, soprano. The prgoram contains Strauss' "Blue Danube" Waltz; Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody" No. 2; Japanese and Italian songs, and an opera selection from Verdi's "La Traviata."

Under the joint auspices of the Society for International Cultural Relations and the Nippon-Thailand Bunka Kaikan (The Nippon Cultural Center in Bangkok), a special concert in honor of the visiting Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit-Wathakan featuring some of the Minister's musical compositions is being planned in Tokyo for the evening of Saturday, August 14.

A Summer Concert will be held at the Hibiya Park Open Air Auditorium, from 5 p.m., Saturday, August 14, with performances by Miss Kuniko Ashiwara, former Takarazuka Girls Opera star; Ryo Watanabe conducting the Nitchiku Orchestra; Kazuo Tanaka leading the Shochiku Light Music Orchestra; Akira Yoshino and the Shochiku Chamber Music Ensemble, and Haruhiko Haida with the Southern Band. In case of rain on the concert day, the performances will instead be held the following day, at the same place and hour.

Koichi Mine and his band; the Haida Brothers (Katsuhiko and Haruhiko) with their Southern Band, and Kiyoshi Sakurai with his band are slated for a joint performance at the Hibiya Park Open Air Auditorium, from 5 p.m., Saturday, August 21.

To popularize the song "Mitami ware," a new Japanese national folk song, a grand concert will be held at the Osaka Central Public Hall, Nakanoshima-Park, Osaka, from 7 p.m., Monday, August 16, under the joint auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and the Prefectural and Municipal Governments of Osaka. Takeo Ito, noted baritone, supported by a chorus, will introduce the song to the audience.

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The City Office have bought the Club Ground and Premises and have taken over possession as from 1st. August. In view of this all Club activities are suspended until further notice.

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The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

TRANSLATED BY TSUNEO TOMONAGA

Chapter 35
The Gay Comrades

Although the judges had received the Shogun's order, some days were bound to elapse before all the final preparations for the seppuku of the 46 men were completed, and so neither the Ako ronin nor their guardians yet knew of the decision that had been passed.

The men of the Hosokawa Clan believed that the ronin would be pardoned, although this was wishful thinking on their part.

They knew that the final decision was not far off, and so they set about completing preparations for three possible situations:

1. In the event of the Ako ronin being pardoned.
2. In the event of their being banished to a distant island.
3. In the event of their being sentenced to death.

Deneimon, in particular, believed that the Ako men would be pardoned. The prisoners themselves were so light-hearted and merry in their confinement that some of the Hosokawa warriors believed the thought of death must have deranged their minds. Every night their room resounded with merry laughter.

"Oh, making merry as usual . . ." Deneimon smiled round at them as he entered.

"Master Deneimon, come here please. . . ." The younger ronin already regarded Deneimon affectionately like an uncle.

Deneimon, on his part, was happy to be so regarded by them.

"Ha, ha. You have something to tell me. . . ?"

"We have. But sit down first."

"Kanroku here just now told us a very sentimental story," said Kataoka Gengoemon.

"That sounds interesting. And what kind of sentimental story?"

"During his period of service in Yedo he visited the Yoshiwara and lost his heart to a woman there. With his face too. . . ."

"It's a lie! A lie!" exclaimed Kanroku, shaking his hand violently. His comrades laughed merrily at his consternation.

"Kanroku, you can't take back your story just because Master Deneimon is here."

"Ha, ha ha!" laughed Deneimon. "That is nothing strange. During my young days. . . ."

"Ho, this time it is Master Deneimon who is going to tell us a sentimental story. He will have to treat us to something for that."

"I've brought the treat with me. How do you like this? I thought that sometimes stuff like this might be good."

Deneimon produced a porcelain jar, inside which were some beans boiled in soy, mixed with red pepper.

"Oh, it's go-mame!"

"What! Go-mame?"

Everyone craned his neck forward.

"This is a rare delicacy."

"It's marvellous."

Attracted by the sounds of merriment Chuzaemon, who was with the older members of the group in the upper part of the room, called out:

"Master Deneimon, we are jealous because you prefer the younger ones. Come here sometimes and talk to us."

"Oh, pardon my negligence." Deneimon stood up at once, and went to Chuzaemon's side, taking the jar with him. The younger men grinned ruefully at one another.

Presently, Hayami Tozaemon, from the lower group, called out,

"Master Deneimon, we have another interesting story to tell you. Isogai Juroza, the handsomest man among us, talked in his sleep last night, and was overheard by Gengoemon."

"No, it's a lie!" exclaimed Juroza, trying to clap his hand over Tozaemon's mouth. "He is only joking."

"But it is no joke," said Gengoemon, sitting up. "Because the man who overheard you is Kataoka Gengoemon. It shall not be said that I indulge in falsehoods."

"Ha, ha, ha! With such a handsome face, I should say the story is plausible. Never mind, Master Juroza. Let us hear the story," said Deneimon.

"Shall I tell it?"

"Stop it!" Juroza turned excitedly to Gengoemon.

"But if I don't tell the story it will look as though I was lying."

"Ho, Master Gengo. This Deneimon will not rest until he hears the story. What did our handsome Juroza utter in his sleep?"

"It was a woman's name, Master Deneimon. This Juroza uttered a woman's name."

"Stop it!" pleaded Juroza. "Surely it was my mother's name."

"No, no. It was not your mother's name."

Kuranosuke was looking towards the group, and smiling.

Juroza, his face aflame, hid behind Akawani Genzo's broad back.

The first month passed rapidly.

On February 2—

Deneimon was passing the ronin's room when Kuranosuke called to him. His voice was strangely happy.

Deneimon entered the room and saw that all of them were gathered together in the upper portion of the room, and exchanging sake cups.

Akawani Genzo, Chuzaemon, Junai, who could not drink sake, were toasting one another with sweet juice.

Everyone was looking strangely elated. Even the usually silent and moody Okuda Magodaiyu was grinning broadly.

"A cup for Master Deneimon."

"Oh, to me? This is an honor indeed."

Deneimon exchanged cups with them. As he was about to pour some sake into Juroza's cup, the youth shook his head.

"I've had enough," he said.

"Isogai, don't be a coward," said Kanroku, grinning, and filled Juroza's cup.

Kuranosuke, who seldom said anything in jest, turned to Deneimon and said,

"Master Deneimon, Juroza looks a very gentle youth, but he certainly can drink sake."

"There, Master Juroza. Come on. Here. . . ."

Juroza started to escape but Deneimon caught him from behind and made him drink.

"Thus dieth Atsumori," said Onodera Junai dramatically, with a theatrical gesture towards the two, and everyone burst out laughing.

"I wonder. . . ." Deneimon noticed something out-of-the-ordinary in the atmosphere, but could not fathom it then.

Late that night, a messenger came from the Bakufu, bringing a private report to Lord Hosokawa. Messengers had also been dispatched to the other three clans. The Bakufu had decided on the sentence:

Seppuku by all the forty-six men!

"It is hopeless, after all. . . ."

Deneimon seemed to have lost the strength to leave his room, or to speak to anyone.

"They are really great," he muttered to himself.

He cast his mind back. The first month of the year was always full of festival days. On February 1 was the unveiling of the Mirror at Nikko. With this over, the Bakufu could not postpone the sentence any longr—that was what the ronin had deduced among themselves, and had been drinking farewell cups of sake when Deneimon had seen them.

For the past two or three days they had been busily writing letters. Subconsciously, Deneimon had noticed that the ronin were preparing for the end.

But Deneimon could not bring himself to tell them personally that the Bakufu had passed the death sentence on them. He knew that they were prepared for it, but somehow he could not face them as the bearer of the news.

Lord Hosokawa Etchu-no-Kami himself was downhearted, and did not show himself to his counselors.

But the ronin had to be informed. It was their right. In a day or two, their smiling countenances and merry laughter would disappear from the face of the earth.

On February 3 Deneimon plucked up courage, and placed a vase of flowers in the upper part of the ronin's room while they were asleep. He knew that they would understand what it meant.

"The day has come when I am able to show them flowers," muttered Deneimon to himself, and bowing low before the flowers, left the room.

But that night Deneimon again peeped into the room. He found most of them sleeping soundly. Oishi Sezaemon, Chikamatsu Kanroku, Tomimori Sukeimon and a few others were awake.

(To Be Continued)

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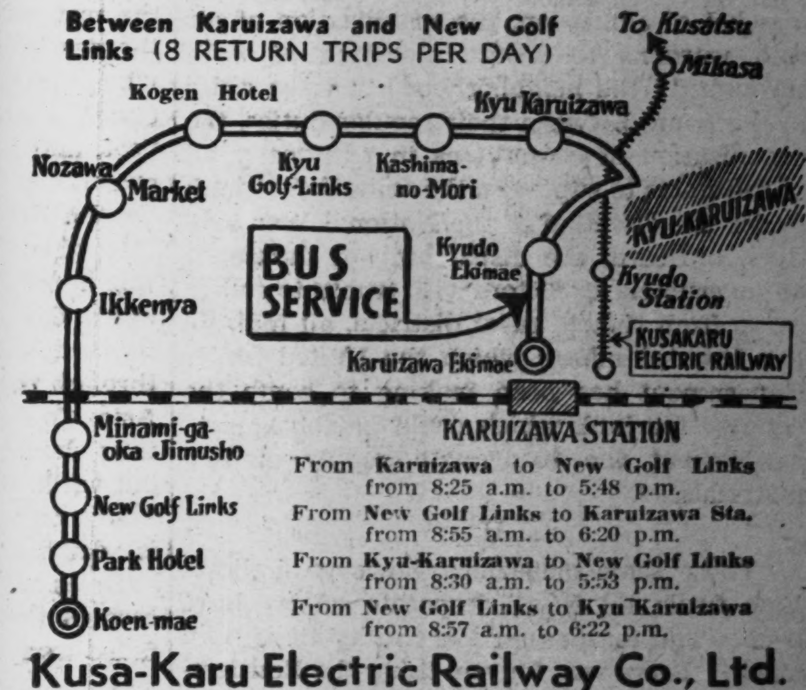

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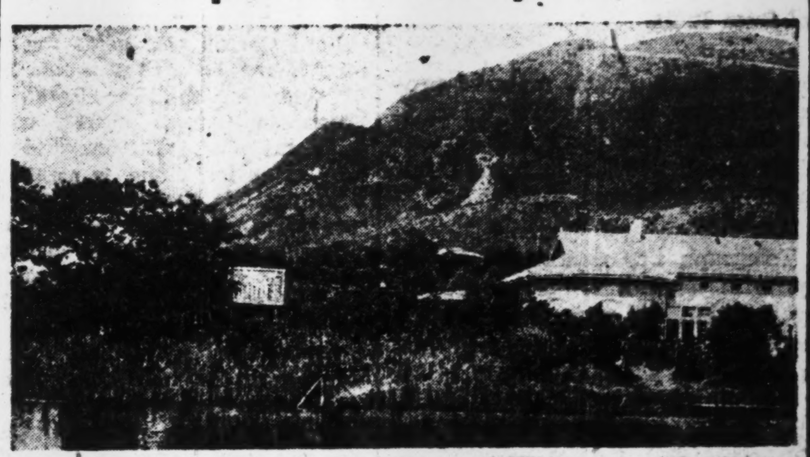

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1943

Junk for the Mills of America

I

Behind America's admittedly impressive record in some aspects of her war production is a story of unnatural strains which will prevent her from continuing with her performance for long. It explains why, after only a little more than a year and a half of operation under wartime conditions, the production of American industry as a whole has already begun to fall off so amazingly. Well may the American leaders express alarm, as they have been doing increasingly during the past month or two.

One of the most serious of the strains under which American industry has been operating is its utter paucity of raw materials. It is a fatal shortcoming which sets an inexorable physical limit to the productive capacity of the United States. Although its effects may be temporarily hidden by eating into accumulated stock piles and salvaging scrap and junk, when these necessarily limited sources are used up, the drying up of the stream of production must inevitably follow. It seems that now this final phase has already set in, much to the dismay of the American leaders.

How frantically but unsuccessfully the American authorities have been seeking to hold off this disastrous day can be seen from a perusal of American magazines published since the outbreak of the war. Such devices as officially-inspired "scrap parties" where socially prominent guests were each required to bring at least 25 pounds of scrap metal as a ticket of admission, the mobilization of air raid wardens to scout in search of junk through all the neighborhoods of large cities in the hours between their regular duties, the organization of committees in practically all of the states to supervise the collection of junk under the direction of the National War Production Board, the dispatching of thousands of government collectors with trucks to collect scrap from remote rural districts, all indicate the frenzied efforts which the United States Government has been making to comb the country for junk which could be salvaged to supplement the inadequate supply of raw materials.

II

These same magazines, however, indicate how futile all these desperate efforts have been. The reasons for the futility have been many. There was for one thing the limitlessness of the insatiable demand. The shortages occurred not only in such commodities as rubber, silk, and tin which had been cut off by the victories of Japan in the Pacific. The shortages occurred also in the most acute form with respect to such things as iron, paper, aluminum, wool, and cotton rags which were supposed to be so abundantly available on the North American continent. Half of the steel for the production goal of last year, for instance, was premised on the collection of sufficient scrap, 20 per cent of the aluminum likewise. No wonder the production goal was not attained except for a few, very limited items, although the American propagandists tried to hide the fact by making the most of these particular items and keeping silent about all the others.

The sheer magnitude of the insatiable demand was not, however, the only reason why the salvage drives proved to be so futile. The American people with their prodigal habits found it troublesome to save every empty tooth-paste tube and every discarded razor blade, to save and bale their waste paper, to substitute fiber tags for brass dog license plates, to collect old tin cans. These unaccustomed economies could not be performed by the undisciplined American people with the thoroughness which the necessities of the situation demanded. There were, furthermore, innumerable hitches in the mechanics of collecting, transporting, and sorting out the accumulated junk in a country as sprawling and unorganized as the United States. These difficulties apparently caused the results of the salvaging campaigns to be disappointingly inadequate.

The most serious of the reasons for the failure of the salvage program proved to be, significantly, the actual sabotage of the government's efforts by selfish interests. With characteristic American disregard of patriotic considerations in favor of individual profit, professional junk dealers systematically hoarded scrap iron in an attempt to force the government to raise its purchase price. With President Philip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organization fulminating against the scrap dealers in a public accusation, with the Butler, Pennsylvania, plant of the American Rolling Mills forced to shut down four of its ten furnaces for lack of raw materials, with innumerable other plants undergoing similar curtailment in the face of the adamant stand of the profiteering scrap dealers, the government was forced in many localities to send troops and military police to requisition hoarded scrap by force. Naturally junk collection through military coercion could hardly be considered a satisfactory or successful method of solving the nation's raw materials shortage.

III

So, America's unsuccessful battle for junk has proved that her much vaunted productive power is nothing but a myth and a delusion. It is true that in some lines of manufacturing her increase of production up until the last month or so seemed to be impressive. But now it is seen that these impressive records were attained only by using up accumulated stock piles and by sacrificing other industries. Now that the old stock piles are gone, however, and no new supplies are available, the production cannot be maintained. The attempt to postpone the inevitable slump by mobilizing junk has failed because of the magnitude of the task and the unpatriotic non-cooperation of large sections of the American public. It would have failed anyway, because after all there is a limit to the supply for junk available.

For all her boasts about her ability to outbuild her enemies, the United States has proved to be unequal to the task. Whatever may be her ability to mushroom out with factories for the final fabrication and assembly of certain mechanical products, it is a fact that these factories cannot long continue to be fed with the necessary raw materials, for America's primary extractive industries remain so incapable of quick expansion. Her production is therefore already beginning to shrivel.

If the United States could not finish off the war when her productive power was on the rise, how can she hope to win in the future when her productive power will be on the decline? Already her production has passed the peak and is beginning to show signs of progressive fall. Meanwhile the stubborn defense by the Japanese of their fortified position throughout East Asia proves that America's war in the Pacific will be far from short. And every day that the war is prolonged means that much addition to Japan's fighting strength through the consolidation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. With the war thus showing every sign of being long drawn out while the productive power of the United States on which her military hopes are based is destined steadily to decline, whatever chances the Americans may have had for success in the war against Japan have already faded away.

A Year Ago Today

August 8, 1942

A formation of five American bombers, supported by several fighters, was repulsed by Japanese Army Air Units when it attempted to raid the Canton airfield this morning. Two of the American raiders were shot down over Samshui, 40 kilometers west of Canton. The American air unit carried out blind bombing in the vicinity of Lungtan, southwest of Shuntak in the delta area, killing and wounding Chinese workers.

* * *

The All-India Committee of the National Congress, in its second day session in Bombay, today approved by a large majority the resolution introduced by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru demanding British withdrawal from India.

* * *

Having admitted the delay of war material production in the United States, the Wartime Information Bureau of the United States warned the nation that America might meet with a miserable fate unless war materials are produced rapidly.

* * *

The Sydney Telegraph has denounced United States insincerity with regard to assistance for Australia pointing out that the numerical strength of American troops in Australia compared with Australian forces is one to six. This ratio is too small, the paper added, when compared with the numerical strength of the Australian forces dispatched to the aid of the anti-Axis Powers.

* * *

Donald Nelson, Director of War Production of the United States, declared in his press interview that the whole nation should submit to the State all ironware not necessarily being used. He said that 17,000,000 tons of scrap iron and steel would be necessary by the end of the year if the United States wished to maintain its production rate.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Van of Imperialism

To the Editor:

According to the 1869 Foreign Office Report of the Chinese Government, the Christian missionaries in China came to be disliked by the Chinese ruling authorities on account of the inimical teachings they imparted to the converts. Due to these teachings the converts behaved as if they had no need to obey the local laws, that they had no obligations of duty as subjects of the realm, and that they should look for protection to those Western Powers whose religious tenets they had adopted.

Mitchie, in his book "Missionaries in China" wrote that these missionaries insisted on interfering with court proceedings whenever a convert was being tried. That which most excited the hostility of the people and the rulers of China against the evangelists, Mitchie wrote, was the fact that the missionaries had come with the express desire of ruining the Chinese Empire. The weapon they acquired to accomplish this work was the right of extraterritoriality, which made their persons inviolate so that local laws could not lay hands on them. Continuing his observation, Mitchie wrote that the missionaries extended the rights of extraterritoriality to the converts also, and fought in provincial courts on their behalf, so much so it became a material advantage for the converts to carry the Cross. Village was set against village, clan against clan, and family against family.

G. Lynch, in "War of the Civilizations", stated the clause which gave the missionaries the right to enter China to preach their strange doctrine was nothing less than a forgery, as a similar right would not have been given to Chinese preachers to enter England. He remarked that "every missionary passport to China, at the time, bore upon it the indelible stain of as low a piece of cheating as any diplomacy could play." Lynch's conclusion was identical with that of Mitchie when the former said that "when the missionary starts preaching his strange doctrine, one of its immediate effects was that any converts he makes are practically exempt from the laws of the country in which they are living."

Protests Futile

It may be questioned why the Chinese Government of the time did not protest to the British Government regarding the mischief that was being played by the missionaries. Sir H. Maxim has dealt on this point in his book, "Li Hung-chang's Scrap-book" where he states that the Chinese Government though admitting the justice of the Chinese claims, refused to go into the matter, owing to their fear of the wide influence that the missionaries had in swaying large blocs of votes in England.

In his communication to the British Government in 1892, Admiral Richards reveals the cunningness with which the missionaries excercised their extraterritorial rights. "It seems to be the special aim of missionary societies to establish themselves outside of treaty limits; and having done so, they are not prepared to take the risks which they voluntarily incur, but on the contrary are loudest in their clamor for gun-boats." The Admiral refers to several writings in the Shanghai press of those days contributed to or inspired by these missionaries.

For what were these gun-boats requisitioned? This question has been answered by another writer, A. Little, the author of "Through the Yangtze." He wrote, "I have myself seen in a large island city a Protestant missionary celebrate the conversion of a Chinese family by making a holocaust of the convert's ancestral tablets, including the family tree, a beautifully engraved shield of lacquered hardwood. There were deeply cut out on it, in characters of gold, the names of ancestors for sixteen generations back. But for the presence of British gun-boats patrolling the river, the mob would have destroyed the 'Gospel Hall' then and there, and not one brick upon another would have been left."

Uprooted Traditions

Lord Curzon also holds the same view when he writes in his book, "Problem of the Far East", "the Chinaman, who is entirely content with his own religion, and only asks to be left alone, is assailed by a propaganda that commences with an attack upon all that he holds most dear. He is invited to become a convert at the cost of ceasing to be a citizen, to tear up the sheet-anchor of all morality as the first condition of moral regeneration. Small wonder that a propaganda, which thus lays the axe to the very root of the tree, should encounter the stubborn resistance of all those who have been accustomed to seek shelter under its branches."

Lynch makes a picturesque conclusion of this missionary method when he says, "first the missionary, then the gun-boats, then the land-grabbing—this is the procession of events in the Chinese mind."

It may be more convincing to read E. J. Hardy, himself a missionary, who writes in his book, "John Chinaman at Home," as follows: "That a missionary should come so far for no other reason than to teach a new religion is unintelligible (to the Chinese). Surely they think, behind what seems only a harmless craze there lies a sinister design. To many a Chinese, the missionary appears as an advance agent of the gun-boat. When missionaries come territory goes, and it is little wonder if the Cross has come to be thought of as the pioneer of the sword."

T. C. Hayllar hit the nail right on the head when he worte in "The Chinese View of the Missionaries" the following well-known words: "That foreigners, to whom their country is indebted for unnumbered humiliations, who inflicted opium on them, and stole the treasures of the Summer Palace, should produce men whose sole aim under the guidance of a divine command, is to benefit them, is an idea only to be entertained by children, or by poor, uninstructed people beguilded by bribes and unhollowed rights."

It is clear from the foregoing references that what has been generally considered as harmless missionary work in Eastern and Pacific countries was in reality preparation and propaganda on behalf of British Imperialism, launched by that new dominant class in England. And the course of events in China has shown that those who thought and said so did not misunderstand the ultimate aim and object of these preaching agents. It would take too long to recount in detail the various wars, nearly all of which were on the pretext of the ill-treatment of the missionaries, and by means of which all western nations, and England in particular, have seized opportunities of dismembering portions of the gigantic Chinese Empire.

W. JOSIAH VAN DIENST

August 6

THE VOICE OF NIPPON

A Series of Special Contributions on the Vital Issues of the Day

THE HISTORY-LESS AMERICANS

By HYOSAI NAGAI

Among the numerous ignorant but conceited people of America, Joseph C. Grew, former U.S. Ambassador to Tokyo, is no doubt a rare authority on Japan. Just now he seems to be playing an important part in guiding public opinion in his country.

While the responsibility for the current war may not be all his, it was he who, at President Roosevelt's behest, conducted negotiations with Japan. In all probability, he was compelled to act as the President's tool. He reported unqualifiedly to the United States Government that Japan had no will to fight. President Roosevelt, in turn, complacently decided that America's aims would be attained by bluff alone and so he dared to rupture economic relations with Japan. This action led to Japan's declaration of war.

Grew's responsibility for the war is by no means slight. "I am sorry," he muttered as he boarded the repatriation ship that was to carry him home. Sorry he might well be. Now he is busy admonishing his people against belittling Japan. The admonition may be taken partly as his attempt to shirk his blame and partly as an expression of his remorse over his hasty judgment which brought on the catastrophe.

Now, one of the conspicuous national traits attributed by Grew to the Japanese people is their intense "polity consciousness," which, however, he summarily dismisses as a legendary faith bequeathed from the stone age. What amount of historical sentiment the former American Ambassador possesses I have yet to verify. Suffice it to say that his words betray his contempt. The contempt comes from, among other things, the sad lack of historical sentiment on the part of the American people in general.

Interest in history is derived, in the main, from a play of imagination. Realities of the present are not interesting. On the other hand, it is pleasant to contemplate the past and future. For both the past and future are what imagination makes them out to be.

Essentially, imagination works unrestrainedly. A man in his youth indulges in building castles in the air. As he advances in years and adds experiences of life, however, the reason and intellect that he possesses assert themselves and begin to act as a deterrent on air-castle building. Here his imagination begins to wander back to the past and he comes to be bitten with interest in history. That is why it often happens that a man who in his youth was utterly devoid of historical sentiment, becomes a history enthusiast in his forties.

This may give the impression that history, then, is a product of the imaginative capacity of an old man, something useless to sprightly youth. That is not the case, as we shall see.

Imagination about the past cannot be stretched unrestrainedly. This is because history is a mirror of the racial traits of a people, which permit of no dogmatic interpretation based on imagination.

Does it follow, then, that it is less interesting or less pleasant to delve into the past than to look into the future? Not necessarily. Human history is said to be 3,000,000 years old. The relics and literature now available tell less than 1/3,000,000th of the whole story. This means that history still leaves room for imagination and that a lot of pleasure can be derived from imagination.

Is history no more than an amusement, then? Far from it. Historical sentiment is responsible for ennobling the character of an individual, the standing of a family and the racial traits of a people.

Delve far as one may into the history of the United States, one cannot go farther back than the time of the discovery of the American continent by Columbus in 1492. Go farther back and one will wander into the history-less days of the American Indians. Shorter still is the history of the American people. Less than 150 years have passed since America developed from a colony into the United States with George Washington as the first Presidet. The period is too short for historical sentiment to well up in the minds of the American people, no matter how far they may stretch their imagination.

Compare this with the history of the Japanese. First of all, they have the privilege of worshipping before the Mausoleums sacred to the Imperial Family of a lineage unbroken for 2,600 years. The Horyuji Temple, 1,000 years old, is but one of the numerous relics of Japanese history. The sight of the trees charged with bullets of the War of Independence can arouse not the slightest feeling in a Japanese. This I personally experienced when I made a brief tour in America. To a man like Grew, therefore, the beautiful historical sentiment that is inborn in every Japanese is pearls before a swine.

Now for a scrutiny of the words "stone age" used by Grew. The Americans, having opinionated ideas about their superficial materialistic culture, have shepherded the aboriginal American Indians into reservations and treat them like beasts. The stone age is at once associated by the Americans with the aboriginal Indians. So when Grew talks about "a legend of the stone age," we can be perfectly sure just what he means.

Needless to say, the history of any and every race synchronizes with the stone age. That the remotest ancestors of the vainglorious ignoramuses called the Americans originated in the stone age can be conclusively proved academically. The fact that the United States lacks even a "legend of the stone age" more than attests to the shallow, colonial character of the dumping-ground for ne'er-do-wells of the world that is called America. I am sorry for Grew.

Since our country was founded, the Japanese race has absorbed various ethnological elements. History as well as the physiques of the people attests to this. Some scholars say that the Japanese race can be subdivided into 45 races. Whether this theory can be proved academically I do not know. The point is that these heterogenous races have migrated into the island country, established a State there, nurtured and furbished an unshakable consciousness of national polity with the growing years and have forever stood united under each succeeding Sovereign. This is the state of Ikkun Banmin.

Chiefly responsible for the nurture and perfection of this eminent national characteristic is the fact that Japan's geographical surroundings made migration such as took place on the continents impossible. It was, therefore, impossible for the immigrated races not to assimilate the aboriginal inhabitants.

Archeologists in Japan once advanced the theory that prehistoric Japan was inhabited by the Jomon and Yayoi races, who struggled with each other. This theory was based on the discovery of two different types of pottery—the Jomon and Yayoi—in the lower and upper layers, respectively, of the earth's strata, this being taken as evidence of the chronological order of the inhabitation of the two races.

This theory was refuted, however, by the recent discovery of the two types of pottery in promiscuity in the Yamato district, the cradle of the Japanese State. The new discovery proved that the two races assimilated each other and eventually germinated into the proto-Japanese.

The proto-Japanese, devoted to and guarded by one Sovereign, have grown and expanded uninterruptedly, united as one man by ancestor-worship and looking up to the Emperor as their Kami, and perfected the unshakable consciousness of national polity.

One of those who assisted in clarifying this innate form of Japan from the standpoint of archeology was Edward Sylvester Morse. He was an American. What irony!

Fruits of Wisdom

Be not affronted at a jest; if one throw ever so much salt at thee thou wilt receive no harm unless thou art raw and ulcerous.—Junius.

* * *

The heart of a wise man should resemble a mirror, which reflects every object without being sullied by any.—Confucius.

* * *

It is not the place that maketh the person, but the person that maketh the place honorable.—Cicero.

KARUIZAWA IN AUTUMN

By M. K.

But yesternight I sat and watched the hills
Grow black against the star-encrusted sky,
And in the stately Temple-grove hard by
I heard the plaintive uguisu's trills,
Together with the cicada's, which thrills
The woods and breaks upon their calm
With long-drawn notes like some old-world alarm
In lonely streets which fearsome silence fills.

Again I watch, but now no more I see
Black hills or stars; for blinding mists are driven
In fitful gusts across the shivering plain.
But still a sense of comfort comes o'er me,
Above Earth's mists the stars shine bright in heaven,
And cloud-wrapt heights appear to sight again.

TAIWAN RECOMMENDED AS CENTRAL ENTREPOT

Claimed Ideally Located as Asia's Warehouse

By MASATARO OKUMURA
(From the Boeki Tosei-kai Kaiho)

Prior to the outbreak of the present War of Greater East Asia, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai were the trading centers for materials from the Southern Regions, but this was because it was then well suited for the British.

However, with the outbreak of war, the necessity has arisen in reconsidering a distribution center for southern materials in the establishment of a greater Co-Prosperity Sphere with Japan as its nucleus.

The route joining Shonan, Hongkong and Shanghai is covered by large-size vessels between each port of call and it may be convenient for the interflow of materials.

Since the outbreak of the war, I have constantly emphasized that Taiwan should be the distributing center for trade between Japan and the Southern Regions.

Is Safer Here

Taken from the viewpoint that the distributing center of commodities is the storehouse of a nation, it is only reasonable that the warehouse of the nation be situated at Taiwan for it will be much safer there than it would be at either Hongkong or Shanghai.

This is the cardinal reason why I have stressed that Taiwan should be the distributing center for materials coming from the south.

Now, if we should assume that Taiwan becomes the distributing center of materials, the problem arises as to what part of the island should be stressed as the focal point of this trade.

The west side of the island facing the China Sea and the Straits of Taiwan should be disregarded because of weather handicaps. Instead, a safer spot on the northeastern section of the island should be chosen. It would be ideal, furthermore, should an extensive harbor worthy of being the warehouse of the leader of the Co-Prosperity Sphere be constructed at the site.

Construction of such a permanent entrepot trade center, of course, cannot be accomplished overnight, nor can necessities of the present be met immediately. As a half-way measure the port of Keelung can be enlarged substantially and utilized.

The commodities, in question, to be distributed from here are rubber, sugar, copra oil, tin, salt, hemp, rice and various drugs of the south. Among these are some goods which are being curtailed in production, but should distributing centers and the bottoms be arranged, these goods are such as require increased production. Moreover, it will be an important element in enabling the various countries of the sphere to be prosperous after the war.

Fortunately, there are many large and small size islands scattered along the route which joins Taiwan with the Southern Regions. In the main only 20 to 30 nautical miles separate each island and thus can be used as stepping stones.

Small Ships Usable

Should the sea become rough, a vessel will only have to seek refuge at one of these islands and lie in wait until the storm blows over. Thus, small wooden vessels ranging in size from about 100 to 200 tons, particularly junks, can be said to be much more fitted and valuable for this type of voyage than large-type ships. Particularly, in the coastal trade along the Java coast their value is the greatest and can be said to be ideal.

Such being the case, should Taiwan be decided as the distributing center, a likely passage to be taken by these vessels would be the route that runs from Shonan to Java, Borneo and thence to Taiwan via the Philippines.

This new movement contracts sharply with the bold seafarers in the age prior to the Tokugawa Period when they shipped ever southward and roamed the seas south of the land of the Takasago in ships which bore the crests of Japanese clans. What could more eminently epitomize the Greater East Asia era than these wooden vessels sailing northward, ever northward in close formation with their rudders pointed toward the land of the Takasago?

When these small-type vessels start voyaging in packs and form a thin but continuous line between the Southern Regions and Taiwan, their transport capacity would seem negligible when taken individually.

But the composite volume of cargo transported by these vessels in groups coming in one after another in an incessant flow would not be less than that carried by larger ships. In fact, it can be said that these smaller vessels are more effective in transporting goods not requiring speedy concentration.

Even in the event of being attacked by enemy submarines, the actual losses in goods would be as small as the transportation line is thin. In this respect risks from submarine attacks would be relatively lower than the threat to large-size steamers. And on top of that, these small vessels could act as look-outs for enemy submarines and thereby serve to kill two birds with one stone.